THE

UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

ON

LIFE AND WORK

(STOCKHOLM)

Minutes of the Meeting of the Continuation Committee

September 5–9, 1929

Eisenach, Germany

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The Continuation Committee

OF THE

Life and Work Conference

UNDER THE JOINT PRESIDENCY OF

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
Representing His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

PRESIDENT D. DR. H. KAPLER.

HIS GRACE THE METROPOLITAN OF THYATEIRA.
Representing His Holiness the Oecumenical Patriarch.

THE REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.

Chairman of the Continuation Committee

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1930:
THE REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D., LL.D.

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1931:
PRESIDENT D. DR. H. KAPLER.

Chairman of the Executive Committee

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1930:
PRESIDENT D. DR. H. KAPLER.

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1931:
THE RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

General Secretary

DR. HENRY A. ATKINSON, 70, Fifth Avenue, New York

General Secretary for the International Social Institute

REV. ADOLF KELLER, D.D., 19, rue de Candolle, Geneva.

Associate Secretaries

THE REV. P. T. R. KIRK (Secretary, British Section)
4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

D. THEOL. E. STANGE (Secretary, European Section) (German)
Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Kirchstrasse 6, Germany.

M. LE PASTEUR J. JÉZÉQUEL (Secretary, European Section) (French)
3 rue Desrenaudes, Paris, XVII.

PROF. H. ALIVISATOS, D.D. (Secretary, Orthodox Section)
Voulis, Str. 27, Athens, Greece.

International Central Office—

All communications to be addressed to—
PAUL H. STEELE, M.A.,
41, Parliament Street, S.W.1, London, England.

Library
Ecumenical Institute
Château de Bossey
Case Postale 1000
CH-1299 Crans-p.-Céligny

READING ROOM LIBRARY
World Council of Churches
150, route de Ferney, GENEVA

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

His Grace The Most Rev. The Archbishop of Upsala.
His Grace The Metropolitan of Thyateira, Germanos.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Winchester, *Chairman*, 1930.
President D. Dr. H. Kapler, *Chairman*, 1929.
Prof. H. Alivisatos, D.D.
Bishop V. Ammundsen, D.D.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary.
Dr. G. F. Barbour.
The Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, D.D., LL.D.
Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., LL.D.
Prof. Dr. J. Eugene Choisy.
Prof. Adolf Deissmann, D.D.
The Rev. Principal Dr. A. E. Garvie.
M. le Pasteur E. Gounelle.
Prof. D. Hinderer.
Bishop D. Ihmels.
M. le Pasteur Jules Jézéquel.
Dr. Adolf Keller, General Secretary for the Social Institute.
The Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.
Sir Henry Lunn.
M. le Professeur Wilfred Monod.
Bishop L. Ravasz, Ph.D.
Pralat D. Schoell.
D. theol. Erich Stange.
Dr. Georges Thélin.
Prof. Dr. Titius.
Prof. Dr. Stefan Zankow.
Prof. Dr. Francis Zilka.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CONTINUATION COMMITTEE OF THE LIFE AND WORK CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION.

The Continuation Committee met in the Assembly Hall of the Wartburg, Eisenach, Germany, Thursday, September 5, 1929, with the President, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Albert Moore. After a short address by the Chairman, the Committee proceeded to consider the Agenda as presented by the General Secretary.

The following Committee was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial regarding **the death of the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent,** D.D., LL.D.:—

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Chichester.
Dr. Arthur J. Brown.
Dr. A. E. Garvie.
Prof. Dr. Adolf Deissmann.
His Grace Archbishop Germanos.

Roll of Members.

The roll was presented by the Secretaries of the Four Sections, and is as follows:—

Continental European Section.

Dr. Victor Capesius.
Prof. Francis Zilka, D.D.
The Rt. Rev. V. Ammundsen, D.D., Bishop of Haderslev.
M. le Professeur Wilfred Monod.
M. le Pasteur J. Jézéquel.
President D. Dr. H. Kapler.
Prof. D. Dr. Deissmann.
The Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Ihmels.
Baron D. Wilhelm von Pechmann.
Prälat D. Schoell.
Dr. Simons.
D. theol. E. Stange.
Oberkonsistorialrat D. Hosemann.
Oberkonsistorialrat D. Schreiber.
Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine.
The Rt. Rev. A. Raffay, Bishop of Budapest.
Prof. Dr. Lyder Brun.
Gen. Sup. D. Blau.
Dr. Walbaum.
The Rt. Rev. Bishop A. Küry.
Rev. Paul Sandegren.
Prof. Dr. Eugène Choisy.
Prof. D. Dr. Titius.
Prof. D. Hinderer.
M. le Pasteur Elie Gounelle.
Dr. Georges Thélin.
Dr. Herman Neander.
Dr. Adolf Keller.

American Section.

Prof. William Adams Brown, Ph.D.
Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, jr.
Bishop James W. Cannon.
Dr. Arthur J. Brown.
Mrs. Arthur J. Brown.
Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson.
Miss Mary Dingman.
Mr. Carroll H. Sudler.
Dr. Worth M. Tippy.
Bishop Nuelsen.
Mr. Gordon L. Berry.
Mr. Raymond Fiero.

British Section.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
The Lord Bishop of Chichester.
Dr. A. E. Garvie.
Rev. W. A. Blackshaw.
Lord Polwarth.
Sir Henry Lunn.
Rev. Sydney Smith.
Rev. J. Sinclair Stevenson.
Dr. Albert Moore.
Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.
Rev. J. Mansie.

Eastern Orthodox Section.

His Grace Archbishop Germanos, Metropolitan of Thyateira.
His Beatitude the Metropolitan of Warsaw, Dionysius.
Prof. Dr. S. Zankow.
Bishop Ireneus of Novisad.

Also present were Rev. C. Guillon, Mr. H. L. Henriod and Dr. Visser t'Hooft, Geneva; Dr. K. Böhme, Dr. Schönfeld, Berlin; Mr. P. H. Steele, of the London office.

Messages of Greeting.

The following messages of greeting were read:—

Letters from the German Minister of the Interior, Herr Severing, from the German Foreign Office, signed by Minister, Herr Freytag; the Lord Bishop of Winchester; Miss Lucy Gardner; the Bishop of Nidaros, Gleditsch; the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, signed by Dr. Charles S. Macfarland; the Free Church Federation of Germany, signed by Rev. T. Mann; and the Rev. Henry Carter; and a telegram from His Grace Archbishop Söderblom.

It was **voted** that appropriate replies be made to these communications by the Chairman and the General Secretary.

It was **voted** to send a letter, to be written by D. Titius, and a telegram to Miss Lucy Gardner, who had, owing to ill-health, resigned from the Committee as Secretary of the British Section and as Chairman of the Youth Commission. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Garvie, for the British Section, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk was nominated in Miss Gardner's place on the International Committee and to serve as Secretary of the British Section.

Dr. Brun, who is the substitute for Bishop Gleditsch in the Continental European Section, reported that the Church of Norway had named Bishop Berggrav as a member of the Committee.

Bishop Ammundsen reported that Bishop Ostenfeld, because of illness, was unable to be present. The Secretary was requested to send a letter to him expressing the sympathy of the Committee and its regret that he could not be present.

Dr. Arthur J. Brown, reporting for the American Committee, stated that Mr. Frank A. Horne had been chosen to take the place of Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, resigned, and that the Rt. Rev. Warren L. Rogers had been appointed to take the place of Bishop Brent, deceased.

These nominations were all confirmed by vote of the Committee.

The following persons, with the Chairmen of the Commissions, were named as a **Committee on Nominations**:—

D. Dr. Kapler.
His Grace Archbishop Germanos.
The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D.
Dr. Erich Stange.

The General Secretary presented his report. After discussion this report was accepted. (See Appendix).

The report for the Continental European Section was given by the Chairman, Dr. Kapler. (See Appendix.) Others who spoke for the work in the European Section were:—

Prof. Dr. E. Choisy for Switzerland.
Pastor Jézéquel for France.
Bishop Ammundsen for Denmark.

The meeting adjourned with the benediction pronounced by the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

SECOND SESSION.

The Continuation Committee met in the Assembly Hall of the Hotel Fürstenhof, Eisenach, Germany, Friday morning, September 6, at 10 a.m., with Dr. Cadman in the chair. Prayer was offered by Pasteur Jules Jézéquel.

The report of the American Section was given by Dr. Arthur J. Brown. The report of the British Section by Dr. A. E. Garvie. Dr. Albert Moore was called upon, and made a speech in regard to the relationship of Canada to the general Movement. The Rev. John Mansie, Scotland, and Rev. J. S. Stevenson, Ireland, took part in the discussion. The Archbishop Germanos reported for the Eastern Orthodox Church, and Professor Zankow made a supplementary report on Christian social service and moral problems in Bulgaria. The Metropolitan of Warsaw, the Bishop of Novisad, the Lord Bishop of Chichester, and Dr. Deissmann all spoke on the question of the relationship between the Churches in the East and the oecumenical movement.

It was **voted** to accept the reports of the various Sections and have them placed on file. Excerpts are in the Appendix.

It was **voted** that each Section shall have the right to organise itself according to its own desires and needs.

A devotional service was held at this point, conducted by the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

The General Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Dr. K. T. Paul regretting his inability to be present, as urgent affairs had called him back to India.

The League of Nations and International Labour Office.

The following messages were drafted and adopted:—

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, GENEVA.

The work of rapprochment between the Christian Churches inaugurated 1925 at Stockholm by Oecumenical Conference practical Christianity continued by permanent Commission representing more than half universal Christianity stop Committee in annual session assembled Eisenach sends Assembly League of Nations its warmest best wishes and calls down upon the grave deliberations so important for future of the people of whole world the benedictions from on high.

Signed representatives Eastern Orthodox Church. Anglican Church. Protestant Churches Germany. Protestant Churches France. Federal Council Churches

America. Cadman. Germanos. Kapler. Lichfield. Atkinson.

Thomas, International Labour Office, Geneva.

Comite Continuation Stockholm vous addresse voeux pour efforts du bit en vue justice social vous felicite pour resultats deja obtenus vous remercie pour interet accorde a notre institute et precieux agent liaison en la personne Thélin vous assure collaboration resolue et participation active du mouvement Stockholm. Cadman, Kapler, Atkinson, Keller, Gounelle.

The Secretary was authorised to forward these to Geneva.

The International Missionary Council.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:—

"The Continuation Committee of the Life and Work movement has heard with deep interest of the discussions at Jerusalem on questions in which it is especially interested, and expresses the desire and hope for closer co-operation with the International Missionary Council in any further action which may be taken."

It was recommended that this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the International Missionary Council.

It was **voted** to adjourn. Prayer was offered by Bishop Ammundsen.

THIRD SESSION.

The Committee was called to order at 3 p.m., September 6, by the Chairman, Dr. Cadman. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Sydney Smith.

Her Excellency Frau Stott von Solz was introduced, and was asked to sit with the Committee.

The report of the **Social Institute Commission** was given by Prof. Dr. Titius. The report of the General Secretary for the Institute, Dr. Adolf Keller, was also read. This report is printed separately by the Institute. After discussion, it was **voted** to accept these reports provisionally, with the understanding that they might be called up for further discussion or any questions asked at the session of the Conference on Saturday morning. If no further discussions ensue, it is understood that the reports will be considered as finally adopted.

A report was made by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Co-operation with Labour. (See Appendix).

The report of the Commission on Co-operation among Theologians was given by Dr. Deissmann.

Prayer was offered by Pasteur Jézéquel.

The Committee adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m., Saturday, September 7, by Dr. Cadman, the Chairman.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. S. Stevenson.

The discussion of the report of the **Commission on Co-operation among Theologians** was continued. An appeal for

prayer embodied in the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:—

AN APPEAL TO PRAYER.

The permanent Committee of the Life and Work Conference solemnly reaffirms the Evangelical principles and the Christian programme proclaimed in the Evangelical Message sent from Stockholm to the Churches of the whole world in the year of grace 1925.

It most earnestly invites all professors and teachers of theology, the clergy of the different Churches, Church Councils and the various organisations of young people, to study the carefully prepared Message of the great Conference, the aim of which was to lead the disciples of Christ to Christian activity in the moral and social field.

Study itself, however, is not enough, for in the face of an immense task, a task not chosen by ourselves and infinitely surpassing our human capacities, our Master's poor unworthy servants need the Divine Power, which realises itself in human weakness.

May all Christians unite in one common prayer that, purified by the Holy Spirit and fortified by the Divine Grace, they may be able to work together in faith, obedience, self-sacrifice and the holy joy of "the hope that maketh not ashamed."

We, therefore, address a solemn appeal to all the servants of Jesus Christ, our Hope, that whatever special language they may use or whatever individual tradition they may follow, they should seek more and more opportunities for uniting in service with their brethren, and for fellowship in the worship of the Father.

There is no power on earth that can prevent soul meeting soul in the unseen through prayer, or the stretching of a chain of supplication, intercession and thanksgiving round the whole world.

All those whose life is "hid with Christ in God" know that it is the Spirit itself which maketh intercession for us in our hearts, according to the inspired words of the Apostle St. Paul.

The Churches, therefore, in order to unite with one another, should not only study, or labour, or struggle, or suffer together for the love of God, and for the honour of God, but they should above all worship together. Christians who belong to the different families of traditional Christianity ought to search eagerly for opportunities of praying together in the closest friendship. They ought to get initiated into that hidden devotion which feeds the religious life of their brethren who belong to other communions. They ought to learn for their own souls' succour how to use the spiritual treasures which twenty centuries of Christian history have garnered in the liturgies of the different Churches. By this means, so simple and within the reach of all, Christian souls will more

and more be able to converse together in the inner sanctuary of their conscience, for they all affirm with the Creed, "I believe in the Communion of Saints."

And this attitude of the soul will beyond all possibility of failure bear its blessed fruit in the vast realm of Church organisation, then in the sphere of moral and social life to the furthest borders of the Kingdom of God.

"Thy Kingdom Come!" Amen.

The report of the **Commission on Co-ordination** with Other Organisations was presented by His Grace Archbishop Germanos. (See Appendix).

Unity.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved—That the Chairman of the Continuation Committee be authorised to appoint a committee of four, one from each of the first four Sections of the Continuation Committee, to consider the longer future of the Oecumenical Movement, with special reference to the holding of further Conferences along the lines of Stockholm and of Lausanne; and that we request the Business Committee of the Continuation Committee of Faith and Order to appoint a similar committee to consult with the Committee authorised by this Resolution, as to the way in which, with due regard to the particular interests to be considered, the unity of the Christian Movement may be given effective expression, needless duplication may be avoided, and the support of the Churches which were responsible for Stockholm and for Lausanne may be secured for the policies and measures agreed upon.

The Eastern Churches.

The following report was given by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Commission on Co-ordination and adopted:—

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Committee on Co-ordination, composed of Archbishop Germanos, Bishop Ireneus, Dr. Zankow, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Prof. Deissmann, Dr. Neander, Dr. A. J. Brown, Dr. A. Keller, met on September 3rd at Eisenach, and submits the following recommendations:—

1. The appointment of a special Committee for studying collaboration with the Eastern Churches.

2. The task of this Committee should be (a) to examine what effect the Life and Work Movement has in the Eastern countries, and (b) to find out the cause of the difficulties in spreading the Movement; (c) to find ways and means of stimulating co-operation; (d) it is suggested that **national groups** be formed in the different countries, and that a member of the Committee be sent to organise such groups in co-operation with the Church authorities; (e) to enquire which are the main social problems of these Churches.

3. It is recommended to appoint a Secretary, possibly Dr. Alivisatos or Prof. Zankow, and to provide that a grant of £50 for the secretariat and £50 for travelling expenses be made.

4. It is also recommended to create some scholarships to allow students to study at the Institute at Geneva the social work of the Church.

The report of the Co-ordination Commission, together with the recommendations, was adopted unanimously, and the Special Committee authorised to proceed with its work. (See Appendix).

Membership of Women.

The following resolution on the membership of women on the Continuation Committee and the Commissions of Life and Work was presented by Dr. Tippy and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That the Continuation Committee observes with regret the small representation of the women of the Churches in its membership and in the membership of the Commissions. Women are not only active in the work of the Church, but they constitute a larger percentage of the membership of the Churches than men. We also live in a day in which there is a powerful and universal trend towards comradeship and equality between men and women in life and in work. In most States they now have political equality, and are eligible to high office. It is not advisable, therefore, for the Church to lag behind such an important phase of social justice, especially will it not do for the Life and Work Committee, whose tasks lie in the field of the social implications and expressions of the Gospel.

The Continuation Committee therefore recommends to the several Sections, and to the Chairmen of Commissions and Committees, that they give consideration to this important matter, and that in the reorganisation of their personnel they endeavour to give women as just a representation as circumstances allow.

Signed or authorised to be signed by:—

S. Parkes Cadman.	Adolf L. Deissmann.
Arthur J. Brown.	W. Simons.
T. Albert Moore.	P. T. R. Kirk.
Georges Thélin.	J. A. Lichfield.
John L. Nuelsen.	George Cicestr.
Worth M. Tippy.	Ireneus, Bishop of Novisad.
Alfred E. Garvie.	J. E. Choisy.
Henry A. Atkinson.	Wilfred Monod.

The report of the **Press Commission** was given by Dr. Hinderer. The report was discussed and adopted by unanimous vote, (See Appendix), and the following resolution was adopted:—

The Press Commission expresses the wish that, in order to promote contacts between the principal editors of Christian periodicals, including the editors of the Christian Youth Press, personal contact between editors of Christian periodicals, regular exchanges between different periodicals, study travels, or grants for the training of future workers in the religious press, a special foundation be created as soon as possible.

To promote the comprehensive study of urgent problems connected with the religious press, the Press Commission asks the Continuation Committee to consider whether a new Con-

ference of editors of the Christian press could be convened next year at the time of the sessions of the Continuation Committee.

Mid-day Prayers were conducted by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

The report of the **Youth Commission** was presented by Dr. Visser t'Hooft, discussed, and unanimously adopted. (See Appendix).

The late Bishop Brent.

The following resolution relative to the death of Bishop Brent was presented before the Committee by the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The motion was seconded by Dr. Garvie and passed with a standing vote:—

> It is with profound sorrow, and a very special sense of bereavement, that the Committee records the passing of Bishop C. H. Brent, of Western New York. In the whole Christian International Movement he had taken a foremost part for many years, and had rendered very signal service to the Universal Church and to the great cause of Unity. A devoted missionary, an ardent worker for the suppression of the opium traffic, a champion of social justice, and a devoted apostle of peace, he was known all the world over as a splendid personality, an eloquent preacher and writer, and a deeply spiritual man. Although identified in a very special sense with the World Conference on Faith and Order, he was in our movement from the first, and none who heard it will forget his magnificent appeal for the ending of war at Stockholm. His work, his influence on others, his burning words and brave and gentle spirit will long remain as an inspiration to all who had any share in the many-sided activities of his noble and self-sacrificing life.
>
> The Committee would express its deep sympathy to the Bishop's sister and intimate friends, and to the members of his Church, as well as to his colleagues and fellow-workers in other Christian Communions.

After announcements the meeting adjourned.

Fifth Session.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr. Cadman, at 3 p.m. Prayer was offered by Dr. Garvie.

The Golden Rule Foundation.

The Bishop of Novisad presented a resolution regarding the Golden Rule Foundation, which was unanimously adopted:—

> "The Continuation Committee "Life and Work" Conference meeting at Eisenach, September 5—9th, 1929—

1. Learns with thankfulness of the decreased need for extension of relief measures to orphans and refugees in countries of the Near East, for which effort it has in previous years approved the Golden Rule Campaigns of "Near East Relief" and associated groups.

2. Appreciates the generous impulse which has led to the incorporation of the Golden Rule Foundation for extension of relief to underprivileged children throughout the world, and especially to those who this year are suffering from the great famine in China.

3. Urges the Churches to give sympathetic co-operation to the movement, and to adopt, so far as practicable, all measures tending to secure attention and financial support from the public on behalf of this welfare project."

The Review, "Stockholm."

The following resolution regarding the "Stockholm" Review was presented by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, seconded by Prof. Zilka, and adopted by vote of the Committee:—

That the Continuation Committee express its grateful recognition of the ability and devotion with which Dr. Titius and his associates have conducted the "Stockholm" Review in spite of many difficulties.

That, while the Sub-Committee in charge shall continue the publication for the ensuing year in accordance with the agreement already made, it be instructed to consider and to report to the Continuation Committee at its meeting next year on the following points:—

1. The cost of issuing monthly approximately 2,000 copies with a view to supplying public, religious and University libraries as well as individual subscribers; the proportion of such cost that can be obtained from subscriptions and the estimated remaining sum that would be required to be provided by a subsidy.
2. The practicability, in view of the subsidy referred to in the preceding paragraph, of continuing the publication of the Review by the Continuation Committee.
3. Any possible modifications of the present plan.
4. The advisability and practicability of requesting some existing Review to represent the Life and Work movement, and thus relieve the Committee of the expense of publishing a Review, and at the same time secure a wider hearing for the Movement.

The reports of all the Commissions having been heard, it was moved by Dr. Garvie that the Continuation Committee adopt all the reports of the Commissions that have been received, and thanks tendered to the members, especially the Chairmen and Secretaries, for their abundant and faithful services.

FINANCE.

The report of the Treasurer was read as follows:—

Accounts of Central Office, Sept. 1928—Aug. 1929.

Income.	£	s.	d.
In hand, Sept., 1928 ...	94	12	0
Balance of Winchester Hospitality Fund ...	4	4	8
Subsidy for "Stockholm" Review (from American Section)	257	3	6
Gift from the Noel Buxton Trust	10	0	0
Quotas from Sections—			
For General Fund:			
Europe	200	0	0
America	202	17	5
Britain	200	0	0
For Institute:			
Europe	400	0	0
Britain	251	10	0
America ... 1,200 0 0			
	£1,620	7	7

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Grants to Commissions...	350	0	0
Grants to Institute Bureau, including gift from Noel Buxton Trust	661	10	0
Stationery and Printing	13	19	8
Duplicating	13	0	9
Lighting and Heating ...	4	13	9
Minutes	158	3	6
Telephone	8	1	4
Registration of Cable address	2	0	0
Staff tips	1	12	0
Cables	1	16	3
Travelling	18	6	3
Office Incidentals	5	10	10
Postage	10	1	2
Annual Meeting (Prague)	79	2	2
Stockholm Review ...	244	16	6
	1,572	14	2
Balance	47	13	5
	£1,620	7	7

Outstanding Debts, £90; including £50 for printing Prague Minutes.

Remarks.

1. The American Group has paid the salary of the General Secretary of the Social Insitute, Dr. Keller, and the German Church Federation the salary of Dr. Schoenfeld.
2. The British Section has still to pay to the Institute £148, 10s.
3. The American Section sent direct to the Institute £1,200.

HENRY A. ATKINSON, Treasurer.

The Report of the Finance Committee was presented by the Chairman, Dr. Stange.

1. Budget for Continuation Committee, 1929-30.

	£	s.	d.
Theological Commission	100	0	0
Youth Commission	100	0	0
Press Commission	100	0	0
Extraordinary Expenditure	100	0	0
General Office Expenses	200	0	0
	£600	0	0

2. Budget for Social Institute of Research.

Salaries:	Francs.
2 Secretaries	19,000
5 Stenotypists	20,400
Office Expenses:	
Rent	5,500
Concierge	600
Heating and Lighting ...	950
Typewriters	1,800
General Office Expenses...	2,500
Postage and Telegrams:	
Postage	1,700
Telephone and Telegrams	1,400

Other Expenses:	Francs.
Printing	10,000
Translation	1,400
Travelling Expenses	3,500
Insurance	500
Periodicals and Library ...	600
Receptions	500
Sundry	1,650
Commission of the Institute & Committee on Church and Labour	4,300
Preparation of Conference by the Commissions ...	3,700
Fcs.	80,000
	=£3,200

3. **Recommendations.**

(a) It is proposed to elect the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk as British member of the Finance Committee.

(b) It is again declared that money from the Sections and for the Institute shall go to the Central Treasury through the Treasurer, Dr. Atkinson, at 41, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

(c) The Commissions are not authorised to make payments beyond what is allowed them in their share of the budget. If special circumstances justify extra payments, the consent of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the General Secretary should be obtained and the proposed extra payments may then be made from the "Extraordinary Expenditure" allowed for in the budget of the Continuation Committee.

(d) The contributions for both budgets are proposed as in former years and will be made in the following proportions:—

The budget for the Continuation Committee is divided into three equal parts between the European, British and American sections.

The budget for the Institute will be contributed 3/5 from American section, and 1/5 from the European, and 1/5 from the British.

For the year **1929/30** this amounts as follows:—

For European Section	**£840**
For British Section	**£840**
For the American	**£2,120**

(e) It is recommended to the Churches, in so far as the situation in the various countries makes it possible, to ask for freewill offerings towards the maintenance of their share in the budget.

(f) It is declared that the contributions of the Sections should be paid in half-yearly amounts, the first half by the 1st October, and the second by the 1st March, to the Central Treasury.

(g) In order that the work of the Continuation Committee and of the Institute may proceed without difficulty, each Section is asked to make an advance to the Central Treasury of £50 as soon as possible after the sessions of this meeting.

4. **Examination of Accounts.**

The accounts of the Treasurer have been examined, compared with the vouchers, and found correct. The Finance Committee has taken note of the accounts of the various Commissions.

For the permanent Finance Committee,

Chairman: D. Stange.

It was **voted** that the Committee thank Dr. Stange, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, for his faithful services.

A Handbook of the Churches.

The question of the collection of information relative to the Churches of the world and the issuing of an international handbook containing statistics of membership and activities, together with a complete list of all officers and officials, was discussed. By vote of the Committee it was recommended that this subject be passed on to the Press Commission with authority to arrange for the issuance of such a book, if possible. At least the Commission will make a report to the Continuation Committee at its next meeting.

The Stockholm Principles.

The Committee next discussed the resolution presented by Dr. Monod regarding the principles involved in the Stockholm movement, as follows:—

> The Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, held from August 19-30, 1925, was inspired by the deep feeling that the Christian Church, in view of the tragic problems by which the human race was oppressed, ought once more in fellowship with Jesus Christ to proclaim the Gospel in all the fulness of its meaning for moral and social life.
>
> **Faith in the Father cannot be separated from love of the brethren, neither worship from service.**
>
> Such is the sum of the Eternal Law:—
>
> **Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy strength, and with all thy thought. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.**
>
> Such is also the sum of the Faith of the Apostles.
>
> **In this was manifested the love of God towards us, because that God sent His only begotten Son into the world that we might live through Him.**
>
> **Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another.**
>
> **God is love. He who loveth not his brother whom he has seen, how can he love the God whom he has not seen?**
>
> In obedience to these sovereign principles, the Universal Conference appealed to the conscience of mankind, and pointed to the Cross as the one remedy for all human ills. The Conference proclaimed that in spite of all differences of order, doctrine, ministry or rite which separate the Churches, they yet remained united by their loyal devotion to these fundamental principles of the Gospel, and that they therefore can and should work together in close fellowship for the reconciliation of the peoples, and for the promotion of international friendship, justice and peace.

It was **voted** that the question for discussion at the next meeting of the Continuation Committee should be the following: "The attitude taken in regard to the principles of the Stockholm Conference in the intellectual world," and France was selected as the field of study and our French members will present a memorandum for information and discussion at the meeting of the Committee in 1930.

Arbitration.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester presented a resolution in regard to arbitration, signed by himself, Dr. Simons and Dr. Wilfred Monod.

It was stated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee that this matter had been considered by the Executive Committee, and that that Committee had voted as follows: "Be it resolved that this memorandum presented by the Lord Bishop of Chichester be referred directly to the World Alliance for its consideration and action with the endorsement of the Executive Committee of its general principles." The Lord Bishop of Chichester asked whether or not this action of the Executive Committee made it impossible for him to present the resolution. There was considerable discussion, and finally it was **voted** that the matter be heard by the Committee, and that the Lord Bishop be permitted to present the resolution. He said:—

"The Resolution which stands in my name deals with a matter which is vital to the peace of the world. Long notice has been given of the essential portion of the Resolution, viz. clause 4, and it comes at a time of unusual opportunity. The Resolution asks this Committee of the Universal Christian Conference to go as far as secular governments have already gone in endorsing the Kellog Pact for the pacific settlement of disputes; and then to invite the Churches to draw the logical conclusion from such action as Churches. Let me turn to the separate paragraphs, one by one.

Paragraph (1) hails the Kellogg Pact, which is a very great event and a landmark on the road to peace. All the states in the world, except the Argentine and Brazil, and including Russia, have declared their intention to sign. The paragraph repeats the essential words in the Pact itself.

Paragraph (2) repeats the conclusion reached by the large and representative committee of the Stockholm Conference which dealt with the Church and International Relations, though the Resolution of the Committee was not actually put to the Conference as a whole.

Paragraph (3) refers to the need of revising existing treaties in the interests of peace. Such a revision is contemplated in the Covenant of the League of Nations itself. The paragraph means what it says and it throws all the weight it can upon Arbitration. I hardly think that we realise how much

progress has been made in Arbitration since the War. Let me remind you of one or two facts:

(1) Between 1918 and 1926 ninety treaties of Arbitration have been adopted. Of these, thirty treaties have been adopted since 1924 which are to be described as "all-in" treaties, absolutely precluding war. Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Spain, Czecho-Slovakia, are all on the list.

(2) Germany has a particular eminence in this record. The German Government has signed fifteen treaties for the pacific settlement of international disputes and four of these treaties are "all-in" treaties, excluding war, other parties being Italy, Denmark, Belgium and France.

(3) A difficulty is often felt about a satisfactory Arbitration Court. It is vital that the Court should be a real court and not a sham one. My resolution definitely contemplates a real court. The whole possibilities with regard to Arbitration have been immensely changed by the setting up of the World Court. The Statute establishing the World Court was unanimously approved in December, 1920. By December 31st, 1928, forty out of the fifty-six members of the League of Nations (and nearly all the sixteen abstainers were South American Governments) had ratified the protocol accepting the jurisdiction of the Court. The existence of this Court makes a vast difference. The Hague Court was not in the strict sense of the word a court at all, for it simply made available a list of possible *Arbitrators,* about 120 in number, amongst whom a wide choice was left to the parties wishing to come before the Hague Court. The World Court on the other hand is a definite court of a permanent character and has "*Judges,*" with four deputy judges.

Paragraph (4) is the crucial paragraph and asks the Churches to declare solemnly in unmistakable terms that they will not countenance any war, or encourage their countrymen to serve in any war, with regard to which the Government of their country has refused an offer to submit the dispute to arbitration. I do not say "refused to arbitrate," i.e., to submit the issue on their own initiative to arbitration, but "refused the offer of arbitration from the other side." If the other side does not offer, the Resolution does not apply. If the other side does offer and my Government does not accept such an offer—and my Resolution presumes a fair and open offer to a known and respected court—it is a just inference that my government, the British Government, prefers a war to justice. In such circumstances is it too much to say that as a Christian I can go into mourning, I can put on sack-cloth and ashes, I can even keep silence (if I will not speak), but I cannot countenance the war or encourage my fellow-countrymen to serve in such a war?

This paragraph sets out something which the Churches themselves can do and should do, something practical, something that cannot be dismissed as sentimental or out of touch with facts. Indeed, if the Churches believe in Arbitration I do not see how they can refuse the consequences of the belief.

In the newly published war novel by Remarque, "All Quiet on the Western Front," the following conversation occurs between two or three young soldiers:—

> "What I would like to know," says Albert, "is whether there would not have been a war if the Kaiser had said 'No.'"
>
> "I'm sure of this much," I interject, "he was against it from the first."
>
> "Well, if not him alone, then perhaps if twenty or thirty people in the world had said 'No.'"
>
> "That is possible," I agree, "but they damned well said 'Yes.'"

Why should not the Churches be those twenty or thirty persons? It is hardly possible to over-rate the work which the Churches might do for Disarmament, yes, Disarmament and Peace, if they only would."

The resolution is as follows:—

The members of the Continuation Committee of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, belonging to many Christian Communions in Europe and America, and assembled at Eisenach for their first meeting after the signing of the Pact of Paris, desire to issue the following statement:—

1. We whole-heartedly welcome the solemn declaration made by the leading statesmen of the world in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another, and agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

2. We believe that war, considered as an institution for the settlement of international disputes, is incompatible with the mind and method of Christ, and therefore incompatible with the mind and method of His Church.

3. While convinced that the time must come for the revision of existing Treaties in the interests of peace, we maintain that all disputes and conflicts between nations, for which no solution can be found through diplomacy or conciliation, ought to be settled or solved through arbitration, whether by the World Court or by some other tribunal mutually agreed.

4. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the respective authorities of all Christian Communions to declare in unmistakable terms that they will not countenance any war or encourage their countrymen to serve in any war, with regard to which the Government of their country has refused an offer to submit the dispute to arbitration.

In respectfully forwarding the foregoing statement to the Management Committee of the World Alliance, the Continuation Committee of the Life and Work Conference suggests that the World Alliance should give the matter their careful consideration, and take such steps as they may think fit to approach the authorities of the different Christian Communions with a view to securing their agreement to the course of action here proposed.

September, 1929.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. Garvie, Dr. Kapler, Lord Polwarth, Dr. Thélin, Dr. Deissmann, Dr. Stange and Baron von Pechmann took part.

The following resolution, presented by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, and seconded by Dr. Slotemaker de Bruine, was unanimously adopted:—"After the explanatory statement by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Committee confirmed the action of the Executive Committee that the resolution be transmitted to the Management Committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, with the Committee's approval of its spirit and purpose."

Dr. Titius asked that the **Institute Commission's** report again be brought before the Committee, stating that Baron von Pechmann had a statement to make in regard to the Credit Union. This statement was listened to with interest, and by vote of the Committee the Commission's report was finally adopted. (See Appendix).

At this point Dr. Cadman stated that it was necessary for him to leave on Saturday night in order to attend and officiate at the funeral of a friend who had suddenly died in Paris.

Dr. Garvie spoke of the great service Dr. Cadman had rendered, of the high appreciation of the members of the Committee for his conduct in the chair, his genial personality, and his efficient handling of the business.

Prayer was offered by His Grace Archbishop Germanos.

The Committee adjourned.

Sixth Session.

The last session of the meeting of the Continuation Committee was called to order at 10 a.m. on Monday, September 9, with Dr. A. E. Garvie in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Zankow.

It was **voted** that each Committee and Commission be asked to furnish an outline of its report, together with the resolutions to be acted upon, at least one month in advance of the meeting of the Continuation Committee, if possible, so that they may be duplicated and sent to all members for their consideration.

"Communio."

It was **agreed** that if a new edition was made, that the French delegation should be notified so that they might amend the text of the French hymns where desirable.

It was moved by Dr. Thélin that a Committee be appointed to make **an abstract of all the resolutions** that have been passed, both at the Stockholm Conference and by the Continuation Committee since, and indicate in a complete statement how far and in what ways the Churches of the world have taken action on these resolutions. After some discussion, it was **voted** that Dr. G. Thélin be asked to prepare this memorandum.

At this point Dr. Garvie, in the name of the Committee, extended the warmest thanks of all the members and of the Committee as a whole to the German Committee for the excellent arrangements that had been made for the meeting; so many events had been provided, everything has moved with mechanical precision, and, above all, there has been such a spirit of friendliness and goodwill as to make this meeting especially successful. None of us who have attended can ever forget these days spent in Eisenach. A formal vote of thanks was extended to the city, to the State, to the Church of Thuringia, to the boy singers and others who have helped to entertain and make successful the meetings of the Committee. Personally Dr. Garvie thanked President Kapler, Dr. Schreiber, Dr. Hosemann and Dr. Wahl, and also the young women who assisted in the office.

Dr. Brown, speaking for the American Section, supported Dr. Garvie. He was followed by Dr. Zilka, Dr. Monod and the Bishop of Novisad, all seconding Dr. Garvie. In replying, President Kapler thanked Dr. Garvie, the other speakers and the Committee for their expressions of appreciation, and told of the great pleasure it had all been to the German Churches officially. He requested that we put our thoughts into action when we tell others of our experiences and our resolutions taken here; that we give as much publicity as possible to the meeting and to the movement it represented. As a personal favour he requested that all those who write articles concerning the meeting send copies to him.

Calendar Reform—Date of Easter.

The following report was made by Dr. Thélin in regard to the Reform of the Calendar and the Date of Easter:—

> The Continuation Committee, which was requested to deal with the reform of the calendar, first of all expresses its appreciation to the numerous persons who have submitted to it their personal solutions.
>
> As to the simplification of the Calendar, the Committee is of opinion that the National Committees, which the Special Committee of the League of Nations recom-

mended to be established, are best qualified to study the technical conclusions arrived at by the Special Committee. It deemed that the Churches should contribute at a given time in making a judicious choice between the proposed systems.

As to the fixing of the date of Easter, the principle of the fixation and the choice of the date, as is acknowledged by the Committee of the League of Nations, cannot be adopted without previous examination on the part of the responsible Church authorities.

After having taken note of the point of view expressed in 1925 by Dr. Adolf Keller, delegated by various Churches, the Continuation Committee is prepared to consider with the Committee of Faith and Order a representation and participation of the Churches in the future studies and discussions, and in particular in the preparations for the International Conference which will be necessary.

The Committee would emphasise the necessity of securing an adequate representation of all the Churches and religious organisations. It wishes to express its appreciation to the Special Study Committee for Calendar Reform for the work it has accomplished, and would assure the official agencies concerned of the League of Nations of its interest in their efforts for co-ordination.

The question of appointing **National Secretaries** was referred to the Committee of Reorganisation.

The 1930 Meeting.

A long discussion took place regarding the time and place of the meeting of the Committee in 1930. It was finally **voted** that the meeting should be held somewhere in Switzerland within easy distance of Mürren, if possible, and that the date should be following the meeting of the Faith and Order Conference; that is, late in August or early in September. It was **voted** that the determination of the place should be left to the Secretary of the European Section in consultation with the Swiss Churches, and that the General Secretary should be notified as early as possible so that information can be sent to all the members.

Since the close of the Eisenach meeting, August 30th—September 5th, 1930, has been decided upon. The exact place will be announced as soon as it is fixed.

Nominations to Membership.

The Committee on Nominations made its report with the following recommendations, which were adopted:—

1. **Commission for the International Social Institute.**
   Additional—Archbishop Germanos (London).
   Professor André Philip (Paris).
   Prälat D. Schoell (Stuttgart).
   An American still to be appointed.

2. **The Churches and Labour Committee.**
   Additional—Professor André Philip.
   Miss Dingman.
   Archbishop of Germanos.

3. **Theologians' Commission.**
   Instead of the late Dr. Peake—Principal Lofthouse (Birmingham)
   Instead of Professor Révesz (resigned)—Bishop Raffay (Budapest).
   Additional—Professor D. Wobbermin (Göttingen).

4. **Commission of Co-ordination with other Organisations.**
   Additional—Professor D. Titius (Berlin).
   Pastor Gounelle (St. Etienne).
   Professor D. Hinderer (Berlin).
   Dr. E. Stange (Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe).
   Dr. Thélin (Geneva).

5. **Press Commission.**
   Instead of Miss Gardner—The Rev. P. T. R. Kirk (London).
   For the late Rt. Rev. Chas. H. Brent, D.D.—Rt. Rev. Warren L. Rogers.

6. **Youth Commission.**
   As Chairman—Dr. G. F. Barbour (Edinburgh).
   As Vice-Chairman—Dr. E. Stange (Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe).
   As Secretary Adjoint—The Rev. Charles Guillon (Geneva).
   Not included—John Nilsson.

7. **Permanent Finance Commission.**
   Instead of Miss Gardner—Rev. P. T. R. Kirk (London).

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1. **European Continental Section.**
   Norway—Profesor D. Lyder Brun (Oslo); as substitute, Bishop of Haalogaland, D. E. Berggrav.
   Poland—The present President of the Council of the Evangelical Churches in Poland, now being Dr. Julius Bursche, Superintendent General of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; as substitute—D. Blau, Superintendent General of the United Church.
   Germany—As substitutes—Dr. Hosemann and Dr. Schreiber.
   Sweden—As second substitute—Prof. K. B. Westman (Upsala).

2. **American Section.**
   For the late Chas. H. Brent, D.D.—Rt. Rev. Warren L. Rogers, D.D.
   For Rev. Lynn Harold Hough, D.D.—Mr. Frank A. Horne.

3. **British Section.**
   Canada—Dr. T. Albert Moore.

4. **Orthodox Section.**
   Instead of Bishop of Pinsk—Archimandrite S. Sovietov.
   As Secretary, instead of Archimandrite Scriban—Prof. Dr. H. Alivisatos.

5. **Fifth Section.**
   Additional—Baron de Bildt (Cairo).

6. It is proposed to appoint a **Committee of Co-operation** with the Orthodox Church, which would work as a Sub-Committee of the Commission on Co-ordination with other Organisations, composed of: Bishop

of Chichester, Prof. D. Deissmann, Dr. Arthur Brown, Dr. Herman Neander, Dr. Adolf Keller, Dr. Visser t'Hooft, Archbishop Germanos, Prof. Dr. Alivisatos, Prof. Dr. Zankow, Bishop of Novi-Sad, Prof. Mihalcescu.

Secretary—Professor Alivisatos.

Associate—Professor Zankow.

The Chairman of the Permanent Finance Committee is to be consulted by a Commission when it considers an appreciable enlargement of its budget.

For the Nominations Committee.

D. Dr. Kapler (Chairman).

Upon the motion of the Lord Bishop of Chichester, it was **voted** that a small Committee, consisting of Dr. Simons, Archbishop Germanos, Dr. William Adams Brown, the Lord Bishop of Chichester and Dr. Thélin, be authorised to make preliminary suggestions in connection with reorganisation for consideration by the Commission at the meeting to be held in the spring.

Text-Books Commission.

In the absence of the Chairman and Secretary of the Joint Commission on Text-books, Rev. P. Sandegren reported that the editors of the report on Nationalism in history text-books carefully followed the development in this field and that the Secretary had taken up the question of positive peace instruction in Church schools.

Unemployment.

Dr. Schönfeld, of the Social Institute, made a report on the subject of unemployment and the necessity for the Churches giving consideration to the study of this question. Dr. Schönfeld was thanked for his report, and it was pointed out that in the future meetings of the Committee it is desirable to give more time to the discussion of questions of this kind.

Famine Relief.

A letter was read by Dr. Keller from the Swiss Church Federation in regard to famine relief in China. The matter was referred to Dr. Keller to draft a reply to the Federation, and also to the League of Nations, telling them of the action of this Committee.

It was voted that the **International Missionary Council** be invited to send a representative to the next meeting.

The following telegram was received from Mr. R. J. Caldwell:—

> Dr. Atkinson, Life and Work Conference, Germany.
>
> Mr. R. J. Caldwell and family deeply appreciate the sympathy of the Conference, and thank its members for permitting Doctor Cadman to conduct the memorial service of their beloved brother. May God's richest blessing rest on all the Conference.—Caldwell.

The final words closing the Conference were spoken by Dr. Kapler, who thanked the members of the Committee, Dr. Keller of the Institute, and the General Secretary, Dr. Atkinson, and Mr. Steele, who had charge of the mechanical work in connection with the Conference.

Final prayers were offered by Bishop Ihmels, Pastor Jézéquel and Dr. Garvie, who then pronounced the benediction, and the meeting stood adjourned.

S. PARKES CADMAN, President.
HENRY A. ATKINSON, General Secretary.

Since the close of the meeting the following replies from the League and the International Labour Office were received:

Permanent Commission Conference of Christian Churches, Eisenach.—Have honour acknowledge receipt your message 7th September, to which attention of delegates of Assembly is being drawn in Assembly Journal—Drummond, Secretary-General.

Vous prie transmettre présidents executif et continuation mes remerciements chaleureux pour télégramme Eisenach mes voeux sinceres pour avenir mouvement Stockholm et assurance mon desir collaboration.—Albert Thomas.

APPENDIX.

Reports for 1928-9.

Report of the General Secretary.

The resolutions taken at the meeting of this Committee, held in Prague, September 2-5, 1928, were dealt with by the General Secretary through the Central Office in London, and through Dr. Stange for the German-speaking Churches and Pastor Jézéquel for the French.

The question of organising a **representative board** in each country to deal with the youth question was referred to Miss Lucy Gardner for action. Unfortunately, Miss Gardner suffered a severe accident during the year and found it necessary to resign. She cannot therefore be with us at this meeting to make her report. The matter, however, has been referred to the Youth Commission and will no doubt be reported upon by it.

The matter of a **radio service** to be under the direction or control of this Committee was referred to the Press Commission for action, which will in all probability have some suggestion or recommendation to bring before the Committee for its consideration.

The question of the **completion of the Fifth Section** of the Committee was referred to the General Secretary. Later in this report in reference to his visit throughout the Near and Far East and his contacts with various organizations and groups, he will tell what has been done. The organization of the Fifth Section has been practically completed and, as soon as the names of the members are received, they will be recorded as constituent members of the Committee.

The Committee with authority to study the whole "question of co-ordination" met in May in London and will meet again here in Eisenach and will have a preliminary report that will be presented to the Committee.

The action of the Conference in regard to **disarmament** was transmitted to the various Church bodies through the World Alliance and several important conferences have been held on the subject.

The resolutions noted in the Minutes under the titles, **"Employers & Employed," "Alcoholism," "Gambling," "Seamen's Welfare"** and **"Near East Relief"** were referred to the appropriate bodies, in accordance with the vote of the Committee. The Social Institute has published a brochure on "Seamen's Welfare."

The details of the action taken by the various Churches in the different countries are contained in letters in the files of the offices, but these matters are so intimately connected with the reports that will be given for the various groups that it has seemed unwise for the General Secretary to cumber the Minutes with a presentation of these matters and make a report in the name of those who are here and better able to give the facts. I am sure that in making the reports from the various countries each representative will tell something in detail of the action taken by the Churches of his or her country in regard to the specific recommendations and resolutions passed at Prague.

A cordial letter was received from **Lord Davidson,** the former Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking the Committee for its letter which was sent to him by vote of the Committee at its last meeting.

At the Prague meeting a report was made by the members of the **American Committee** relative to the forming of a new and stronger body in America that should more effectively and efficiently represent the Churches in the Life and Work Movement. Pro-

vision was made for the formation of this body which has been approved by the Federal Council and the members of the American Section. A meeting will be called in October when the new body will be established, its members elected and a Secretary provided. The new body will be known as the American Section of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work. Its membership will be composed of men appointed by the Federal Council and others appointed by bodies not now affiliated with the Federal Council, together with the present members of the American Section of the Continuation Committee. It will represent in this way the complete Protestant life of the United States. Inasmuch as it will function through the Federal Council, that body will recognize it as its medium for contacts and service through and with the Churches in other lands. This body will elect its members on the Continuation Committee and become responsible for the carrying out of all the actions of the Continuation Committee in and through the American Churches.

The British Section has also been re-organised and a full report will be given of the new body which is known as the Christian Social Council.

During the year our Committee suffered the loss of one of its most effective members in the death of the Right Rev. **Charles H. Brent.** A suitable memorial will be prepared.

It is a deep regret to many of us that owing to ill-health His Grace **the Archbishop of Upsala** cannot be present at this meeting. I recommend that the Chairman and Secretary be authorised to send a cordial letter to the Archbishop, who is staying because of his illness at Bad Nauheim. The meeting of this Committee will be far from complete without the presence of the man who has done more than anyone else to bring into realisation the Stockholm Movement.

The Secretary has a letter from the Right Rev. Lord **Bishop of Winchester** regretting his inability to be present. He is now on the ocean on his way to Canada and the United States.

Considerable interest has been aroused in various countries by the proposal put forth in our meeting at Prague relating to the establishment of a world-wide **Stockholm fellowship.** It is clear, however, that action in regard to this must be carried out through National Secretaries.

The correspondence in the Central Office indicates a growing interest in the Stockholm proposals. There are many requests for information, copies of the Minutes and for printed material. The reports of the Commissions are looked upon as sources of help by the Churches in many lands. One of the latest letters is from Australia, with a request for fifty copies of last year's Minutes and for other printed material. As the movement grows these requests increase.

It seems to be clear now that the principal service of the Continuation Committee will be rendered by and through the **Social Institute and Bureau of Research** at Geneva. More and more this centre will be in concrete form the very genus of the movement. The Committee itself and its work will be largely that of review and counsel. The Commissions have been active.

and adequate reports will be given to the Committee at this session.

It was voted at Prague that the reports of the Commissions should be duplicated and sent out to the members prior to this meeting. Inasmuch as the members of the various Commissions are busy with other tasks, it has been impossible for them to comply with this request. Reports are at hand, and probably on the whole it is better that they should be given to us here and studied following the Committee than for them to go out more or less officially before the Committee has had a chance to act upon them.

Finance.

Another matter that enters into this problem is that of finance. It is enormously expensive to duplicate reports and send them out prior to the meeting. The funds available for the Commissions are not large enough to permit this being done by the Commissions themselves, and there are not enough funds available in the Central Treasury for the purpose.

The Treasurer's report will show that all the money voted has been received and has been used as provided by vote of the Committee at Prague. The Minutes have grown and there is so much that needs to go into the document that is printed from year to year that this pamphlet has now been increased in size until it is really a volume. The printing of these documents alone last year cost £200, and for the total cost of the work of the Commissions and the central office only £600 is provided. The Minutes are printed in three languages—French, German and English—300 copies in French, 1,000 in German and 2,000 in English. A much larger quantity could be used and many additional changes made in the volume if funds were available. The Minutes this year, with the reports now in hand, will increase the size of the printed report and require probably a third greater expenditure than last year. The expense for postage must be considered, for with a larger volume and a larger circulation the funds available for postage are totally inadequate. The organization is solvent but the question needs to be considered as to whether or not it would be possible to make provisions for an adequate fund that will give the opportunity to circulate the documents, together with the messages and resolutions agreed upon by the Conference. The policy of the Conference has been to pay out only such funds as are received, and no bills are incurred until the funds are in hand.

The sum of £50, voted at Prague to help pay the deficit of the Text-Books Commission, was paid over to that Commission, and this Commission and its work have now been definitely merged with the Educational Committee of the World Alliance. As it now stands it will not be necessary to make any further appropriation for the work of this Commission, which has automatically dropped out of existence.

If this Commission is to be continued in any form it will be necessary for the Continuation Committee to take definite action in regard to the matter.

Eastern Tour.

During this past year the General Secretary has visited a large number of countries in which the Stockholm movement is vitally interested. Leaving Europe in November he went directly to India where he met with the church leaders in Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras, Madura, Rangoon and from there to Ceylon. The new church organized in South India is one of the most effective steps being taken towards a re-alignment of religious forces. Many of its problems are those which come directly under the interests involved in the Lausanne Conference, but the fact that the Anglician, Presbyterian, Congregationalist and other bodies are forming a new body makes them efficient in carrying out plans for social betterment. The Bishop of Rangoon, the Bishop of Donnakal, the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Banninga and other leaders are co-operating heartily from the side of the church with the leaders of the Y.M.C.A., such as Dr. K. T. Paul and S. K. Datta, and with the leaders of the Y.W.C.A. and the missionary forces in the field. The Stockholm movement has not up to the present made any very great impression in India and these other countries in the East, and it is a question as to whether or not any effective organization can be achieved. For the time being at least, probably the most that we can hope for will be the sympathetic co-operation on the part of the leaders. Everywhere I found a willingness to republish the material furnished by our Committee and an expressed desire to know the plans for the future. The mighty forces operating throughout the East are the same forces that are affecting the work of the churches in Europe and America. In every nation the powers of secularism are at war with the forces of religion. The trend toward a fuller realisation of democratic ideals is overthrowing many of the old standards, and there is perplexity on every hand over what can be substituted for the old landmarks. It is exceedingly important for this organisation to keep in close and sympathetic co-operation and understanding with the International Missionary Council. The problems to be solved challenge all the resources of the church.

From India he went to the **Straits Settlements,** then to **China** and from there to **Japan.** In China there is a confusion that is so complete that it seems almost impossible for even those who are closest to affairs to judge accurately of any given problems or situation. People in one place totally disagree with their nearest neighbours. No one seems to be able to speak with any authority either in church or state. This manifestation is a new one and the problems are different from those in other parts of the world, but the forces operating are

the same. China will find herself and the great experiments being undertaken there, will, I believe, result in a great forward movement not only for the people of this great empire, but for the world at large. I found a sympathetic interest in the work of this Committee. Dr. Lobenstein, Dr. Chen, as well as others, are vitally interested. The Chinese Council has appointed its members, and through the Central organization our Minutes and other documents will be circulated to the Christian churches throughout the Republic. I am convinced that no greater thing could be done for China than for a representative group from Europe to visit the churches and hold a series of conferences with the leaders. A Commission such as this would need to be carefully organized and go, not for study nor to impose Western ideas, but simply as a friendly mission to talk over problems which must now be recognized as world-wide. No problem that we face in this Conference can be settled if we fail to consider the conditions in India, Burma, Ceylon and China.

In Japan the Government has officially recognised three religions—Buddhism, Shintoism and Christianity—as being on an equality. They are represented through a central governmental department of religions. The leaders of the Christian churches are readily accepted and fully represented in every meeting where moral, social and religious subjects are discussed. The reports of the Stockholm Conference are widely read and are well-known to the Japanese leaders, through its two members of our Committee.

Organisation.

Taking into consideration the experiences of the year and the task of the church, in view of the opportunities which this trip throughout the East revealed, it seems to your Secretary that there are two major dangers which face the Continuation Committee. The first is that it will attempt too little and through inadequacy of organization will fail to live up to its opportunities. The second, equally great, is that the Committee will attempt too much. Its usefulness will be at an end on the day that it begins to think of itself as a kind of super-ecclesiastical or world-wide holding company. It has certain definite tasks that it can do. Its Research Department should furnish accurate and scientific data for the use and information of the churches. The Institute should become the clearing house for world affairs as they affect the churches. The Continuation Committee can circulate reports and suggestions, together with programs agreed upon by its Commissions. This is its task, but there are fields into which it should not enter, and if it deals at all with delicate political questions it should be only as a group of students and not as a representative of the churches. There is no disagreement upon this question. The only danger is in the matter of administration.

The General Secretary during his absence has been ably represented through Mr. P. H. Steele and the other associates, Dr. Stange and M. Jézéquel. I cannot adequately express the appreciation we all must share for the splendid, unselfish devoted service of these men. Mr. Steele has carried on the work of the Central Office without failure. He has kept up the administrative detail and has allowed no slackening of interest in it at any point. The general supervision of the work becomes fairly simple with such co-operation.

It is impossible within the limits of a report of this kind to speak at length of the services of the Chairmen of the various Commissions, the Secretaries and the many who are co-operating in the important work we are trying to do. I have found in travelling about and meeting the church leaders in the different countries a deep appreciation everywhere of the splendid work Dr. Keller is doing. His unflagging energy and his devotion to the cause gives him a place of real leadership. He is especially valuable in forming these contacts and his message is gladly received wherever he speaks.

As your Secretary I have served either officially or acting in the capacity of Secretary of the Church Peace Union since 1919, when the question of holding a World Conference was first discussed. Other demands have grown, together with the increasing task imposed by the Continuation Committee. I can continue and shall be glad to serve the Committee for a short time, but one of the things that must be considered and which involves a question of larger policy is that of establishing an independent secretariat. This will mean that the Committee will need to have a General Secretary who can give all his time to the task. An adequate salary will need to be provided together with travel expenses, and a sufficient fund to make the work of the office efficient. This matter should be frankly faced and possibly the question discussed as a part of the Agenda for the meeting in 1930. Whatever steps are taken for the establishment of a more efficient centralized office and secretariat must be taken with due consideration to all the factors involved, and the one who will be entrusted with this important task must be a man selected not because he happens to be available, but because he is the man best fitted to render a great and important service to the churches of the world throughout the next decade. Perhaps the whole matter will best be deferred until there can be held another World Conference, when the establishment of such an office with the questions that it involves can come as a clear mandate from the churches themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. ATKINSON,

General Secretary.

THE CHURCHES AND LABOUR COMMITTEE.

Meeting in Eisenach, 1929.

The Committee on Church and Labour met at Eisenach on the 30th August. There were present:—

Members.—M. le Pasteur Gounelle, President; Dr. Keller, Professor Titius, M. Streiter, Dr. Tippy, Dr. Thélin.

Guests.—Dr. Schönfeld, Rev. P. T. R. Kirk, Professor Philip, Pasteur Rodenberg, Pasteur Menn.

Absent.—Dr. Seigmund-Schultze, Rev. W. Paton, Sir Murray Hyslop, Professor Hinderer.

Reports were presented on the following questions:—

The possible relations between the churches of Europe and the forces of labour, syndicalist or socialist.

(Rapporteur—M. le Professeur André Philip).

Organisation and results of the celebration of an Industrial Sunday in Great Britain. Means by which the churches can enter into contact with the forces of industry.

(Rev. P. T. R. Kirk).

International Labour Conditions and the churches.

(Rapporteur—Dr. Thélin).

Important exchanges of opinion which would enable the Commission to adopt the best method for future action took place.

The Commission has deeply appreciated the advice and experience of the persons who were present, but in view of the necessary brevity of this report the Committee can only deal with the most important of its decisions.

(1) International Labour Weeks.

The Committee unanimously considers that one of its essential tasks is to assure in the various countries in turn the regular meeting of the church representatives with employers and employed. For this purpose, after lengthy discussion, the following plans for the future were formulated:—

(1). The Committee on Church and Labour considers it necessary and strongly recommends that an International Labour Week be organised in the principal cities of Europe and that this take place during the summer of 1931 at the latest.

(2). For the preparation of this Conference a preparatory Committee be appointed which will be composed of four members of the Committee on Church and Labour, at least two representatives for the workers, and two representatives for the employers.

(3). That this preparatory Committee be convened at the latest in the Spring of 1930.

(4). The programme for the Week will be examined during the Summer of 1930, at a meeting in which the following will take part:—

(a) The Commission of the Institute;
(b) The Committee on Church and Labour;
(c) Representatives of Employers and Employed;
(d) Experts in social service of the churches or other special persons the assistance of whom is thought advisable.

In addition during this session the following subjects will be discussed:—

(1). Action of the churches and international labour conventions. (Chiefly, protecting maternity, child life, struggles against workers' maladies (céruse), weekly rest, etc.

(2). Unemployment.
(3). Rationalisation.
(4). Christianity and Socialism.

In presenting this recommendation—which has since been approved by the Commission of the Institute—the Committee believes it necessary to draw attention to the absolute necessity of approaching employers and employed, in certain cases and in certain countries, either separately or together with a view to the practical study and discussion of the questions covered by the Stockholm Conference. It urgently requests that this proposal receives the approval of the Continuation Committee.

(2) International Conventions of Labour.

In all the documents of the Universal Christian Conference at Stockholm, 1925, it is evident that a social spirit of the churches is shewn in its institutions and in its message. There is at present practically no report of the Conference, and the message to Christianity and the world in general is no exception, which does not show in one question or another how urgent is the duty of the churches to support every effort to eliminate excesses of individualism, to repair the injuries which it causes to humanity, and to prepare for the coming of a social order of equality.

It is undoubtedly in this spirit that the International Labour Office works. The states which are its members are engaged in helping to establish greater justice in the conditions of labour, and the results of the international labour conventions, by drawing together the countries which ratify their clauses, is one of the means of attaining this aim.

The Committee has decided to undertake the systematic study of the conventions in process of adoption by the following method:—

(1). To study the attitude of the principal countries in regard to the conventions accepted—or their object.

(2). To consider the principal countries, with the aid of the most competent persons, and while taking into account the method of procedure in religious circles, what practical conclusions can be formulated.

(3). To consider in the light of these conclusions the attitude to be adopted in the future which would help to do away with the obstacles in the way of the adoption of the conventions or their non-ratification, and the development of a sense of responsibility regarding the international regulation of labour, and to determine in particular, the responsibility of Christians.

(3) Relations of the Churches with Employers and Employed.

The Committee has made the following proposal:—

That the Institute should gather together through the churches all information possible regarding their relations with employers and employed, in the light of their experiences and that a report should be presented at the meeting planned for 1930 (See No. 1).

On the other hand, the Committee has noted with interest the steps taken by the various international organisations of employers and employed, etc., and has decided to give them the support which they need.

On this subject the Committee has expressed its deep appreciation of the publication by the Institute of the social programmes of the churches which will enable the employers and employed to understand better the aims of Christians.

(4) "Labour Sunday."

After exchanges of opinion the Committee has decided to make a preliminary study of the actions of the various churches on the basis of the information received (see No. 3) and to re-consider this question at its next session.

(5) National Liaisons. Composition of the Committee.

The Committee is agreed on the following principles:—

(a) That a representative of the International of Amsterdam be asked to sit on the Commission together with a representative of the Christian International.

(b) That a representative of the employers be chosen in the same way.

The Committee has similarly in view the steps to be taken to secure in the different countries the co-operation of competent persons in the capacity of advisers with special reference to the important co-operation which exists among social pastors.

In conclusion the Committee expresses the wish that in the meetings proposed, a fair representation of women will be made.

Meeting in April, 1929.

The Committee met in Geneva on April 8. There were present:—Pasteur Gounelle, in the Chair, Mr. Streiter, Professor Titius (representing Dr. Seigmund-Schultze), Dr. Keller, Dr. Thélin, Dr. Schönfeld (as guest).

Regrets for absence were received from Bishop Ravasz, Sir Murray Hyslop, Mr. Paton.

The following decisions were taken:—

1. **Name.** The desire was expressed that the sub-committee should take as its official title the **"Churches and Labour" Committee,** which would give it greater authority in its relations with the outside world. This change of name does not affect its relation to the Institute and its Commission.

2. **Programme of Work and Research.**

(a) Definition of word "Labour."

After some discussion the Committee decided that the word "labour" should be taken to mean workers and employees, employers, intellectual workers and the world of agricultural labour.

(b) Relations with the Trade Unions.

The Committee decided that certain important personalties in the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (Utrecht), and the International Federation of Protestant Workers (Berlin), should be officially approached in order to find some method of entering into direct relationship with these organizations. This approach will be made by Mr. Streiter, who will inform the Secretary of the Committee concerning the result.

The Committee decided not to communicate, for the time being, with the Communist International.

(c) Relations with employers' associations.

It was also decided to consult officially persons in relation with the International Organization of Industrial Employers (Brussels). The Secretary of the Committee was entrusted with this task.

At the same time an enquiry will be made in the various countries with a view to getting information concerning existing Christian employers' associations, so that direct relations may be established with them.

(d) Other organizations.

It was likewise decided to get into contact with the International Association for Social Progress and the International Co-operative Alliance (London). The Chairman of the Committee will be responsible for this.

3. **Supply of Information.** The Committee decided that it is desirable to publish, for the benefit of employers and workers, the Message of Stockholm, and the Report of the Stockholm Committee which dealt with industrial questions, together with any other information likely to be useful to them

(social credos of the Churches, etc.). This publication would be prepared by the Institute, and should be sent to the organizations with which it is desired to enter into relationship.

4. **Religious Press and Labour Press.** The Committee decided to ask Professor Hinderer to write a report on the space given in the religious press to questions concerning the world of labour, and the space allotted in the labour press and employers' press to the social work of the Churches. This report is to be presented to the Committee at its next meeting.

5. **Work of the Churches for the Improvement of Relations between Employers and Employees.** The Committee considered that it would be desirable that the Institute should ascertain, by means of a questionnaire, what the Churches have done in the various countries to bring about closer contact between employers and employees.

On the basis of this information, the Committee would pronounce an opinion on the steps which should be taken to bring about the type of relationship which is desirable.

6. **National and International Conferences.** The Committee decided that it is desirable to encourage the Churches to organize national conferences at which representatives of the Churches could meet with representatives of the world of labour.

The Committee likewise decided to study the question of the organization of an international Labour Conference to be attended by representatives of the Churches and the world of labour. In studying this question due account will be taken of the annual session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva. In this matter, the Committee is anxious to continue the efforts already made in Great Britain by Herbert Stead.

7. **Relations with the I.L.O.** The Committee decided to receive a report at its next session on decisions taken by the International Labour Office concerning which it is specially desirable that the Churches should be informed.

It was also decided to consult the I.L.O. on the question of relations with workers' and employers' associations.

8. **Experts' Conference.** The Committee expressed the desire that it should be represented at the Conference organized by the Commission of the Institute. It asked that the question of the "Churches and Labour" should be placed on the agenda of this conference.

The Committee decided to remind the Commission of the Institute that the question of the "Churches and Labour" might be placed on the agenda of the Continuation Committee which is to meet at Eisenach.

9. **Composition of the Committee.** The Committee considers that its composition is not satisfactory, and that in particular the representation of employers and workers is not sufficiently strong. It decided that, for its next meeting, a list

of employers and workers should be prepared who might be called on to serve on the committee in a consultative capacity. On the basis of this list the Committee will then decide on the new members whom it will ask to have added to its ranks. It was also decided that it would be desirable to have national sub-committees.

The Secretary:
(Sig.) **Georges Thélin.**

The Chairman:
(Sig.) **Elie Gounelle.**

Theologians' Commission.

Meeting in Eisenach.

The Commission has held two well-attended meetings on the 3rd and 4th September, 1929, at 10 a.m.

1. It paid tribute of respect and gratitude to its late member, Dr. Arthur S. Peake, and decided to send a letter of sympathy to his family.

2. The Commission unanimously recommends:—

(a) That Principal Lofthouse be appointed in the place of Dr. Peake.

(b) Bishop Raffay in the place of Prof. Révész who has resigned.

(c) Prof. Wobbermin (Gottingen) as a new member.

3. The annual report for 1928 to 1929 was submitted by the Chairman in the three languages.

4. Bishop Ireneus and Prof. Karl Ludwig Schmidt reported fully on the 1st Eastern-Western Theological Conference at Novi Sad in August, 1929. The second Eastern-Western Conference of Theologians is to take place in 1930 at Berne.

5. Prof. Wilfred Monod, appointed ad hoc at Prague, submitted a text of some length in the form of a **message to Christianity** in view of the statement considered at Prague. At the request of the chairman of the Theological Conference, Dr. Adolf Keller submitted a second text shorter than the first in the form of a Statement. The Commission appointed a sub-committee, consisting of the Bishop of Haderslev as Chairman, Prof. Monod, Dr. Adolf Keller, the Bishop of Chichester, Bishop Ireneus of Novi Sad, and Prof. Karl Ludwig Schmidt, which was to draft a text to be submitted to the Continuation Committee. This text as drafted by the sub-committee could not for lack of time be submitted to the Commission of Theologians and will be submitted directly to the Continuation Committee.

6. The members of the British-German Theological Conferences of Canterbury and the Wartburg are preparing for 1930 **a book of christological studies,** the publication of which lies in the hands of the Bishop of Chichester and Prof. Deissmann. The responsibility for the various contributions lies with the respective authors. The book will be published simultaneously in an English and German edition.

7. Professor Aulén has made preparations for the **small book of prayers** at the request of the Commission. He has been assisted in this task by several members of the Commission; by letter Prof. Aulén requested a sub-commission be appointed to carry on the work. The Commission nominates as members of this sub-commission Professor Aulén as Chairman, Bishop Ireneus, the Bishop of Chichester and Prof. William Adams Brown.

8. The Faith and Order Conference at Maloja appointed a Theological Commission of its own; co-operation between the two Theological Commissions when necessary will be cared for.

9. The Commission unanimously adopted the following resolution and invites the Continuation Committee to adopt these on its own behalf:—

(a) We are of opinion that the continuance of the **"Stockholm" Review** is absolutely indispensable from the point of view of science.

(b) We express our warmest appreciation to the **Central Bureau for Inter Church Aid** at Geneva for its leadership programme including bursaries for worthy but poor students and grants to exchange professors; it deems the continuance of this work absolutely essential.

(c) We suggest to all theological teachers in universities and seminaries to give **lectures** and **seminar courses** on the Stockholm movement and its ideals as set forth in the Message of the Stockholm Conference, and to arrange exchange lectures by specially competent scholars.

(d) We solicit the active interest of all Churches in the **publication of theological works** which by their nature are especially helpful to the Christian theology of every Church and nation, such as Bible editions, biblical concordances, etc.

The Work of the Commission, 1928/29.

Again during the last year the activity of the Commission has been very comprehensive. After the meeting at Prague the Chairman of the Commission set out to **Cheltenham,** to attend the Congress of the Church of England and to present a report. While there he met other members of the Commission (Principal Alfred E. Garvie, Bishop Valdemar Ammundsen, Dr. A. E. J. Rawlinson), who also belonged to those who addressed the Congress. Our addresses have been published in English in the Congress Report, "The Anglican Communion," London, 1929, edited by Canon H. A. Wilson, namely Dr. Garvie on "Anglicanism and Nonconformity," Bishop Ammundsen on "The Anglican Church and The Lutheran Churches of Scandinavia," Dr. Rawlinson on "Criticism and the Authority of the Bible," Dr. Deissmann on "Anglicanism and Lutheranism."

The address of Dr. Deissmann has been published also in German in the November number, 1928, of the "Theologische Blätter" (Leipzig).

From Cheltenham the Chairman set out, on the invitation of the University of Wales, to **Bangor** (North Wales) where

he delivered a series of lectures on The New Testoment in the Light of Historical Research.

On his return journey from the excavations at Ephesus he was able to call at **Sophia** (Bulgaria), a visit that had been arranged by a member of our Commission, Professor Stefan Zankow. Dr. Deissmann spoke on Paul before an audience consisting mainly of theologians, before the public of the capital he spoke of the co-operation of the churches in face of the great problems of the day, and he addressed another circle on the excavations at Ephesus. Through the kind help of his colleagues he also found an opportunity for research among the manuscripts in the library of the Holy Synod, and he is indebted to the Metropolitan of Sophia, Archbishop Stefan, for his great kindness. In a dinner arranged by the Metropolitan he had the opportunity to speak of the significance of the Orthodox Eastern Church for Oecumenical movement of the present day.

In the spring of 1929, it was found possible to fulfill arrangements of long standing for the Chairman to make a journey to **America** on the invitation of many Colleges and Universities, and with the excellent support of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and especially of the General Secretary, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland. Great thanks are due from the Chairman to the American members of the Theological Commission, Dr. William Adams Brown, Dr. James Hardy Ropes and Dr. Shailer Mathews. Dr. Deissmann, who had already many academical, ecclesiastical and friendly relations with America, was deeply impressed on the journey by the extent in which the Oecumenical Movement of the last years has prepared the way for a friendly cooperation of all the churches of Christendom.

On the 6th March, 1929, Dr. Deissmann embarked at Bremerhaven. On "Laetare"—Sunday he conducted the divine service on the ship and landed on Sunday, 17th March. He was met by Dr. Macfarland and on the same afternoon he took part in a great radio service which had been organised by Dr. Cadman. At the close of the service Dr. Deissmann was announced to the listeners and he pronounced the blessing.

On the 18th March he was the guest of the advisers of Mr. John Rockfeller, jun., and spoke before them of the general situation in Germany. From 19th March onwards he held a long series of lectures, addresses and sermons. First of all in **New York** itself in the "General Theological Seminary" of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the "Union Theological Seminary." He delivered two lectures (one a lantern lecture) in Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) in the Seminary of the Lutherans. On 22nd March the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council arranged a reception for him when he spoke of the co-operation of American and European Churches with special reference to the churches of Germany.

The same evening the World Alliance, for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, gave him a banquet in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

On the following day he had a long conversation with the leaders of the United Lutheran Church (President Dr. Knubel, Dr. Morehead and Dr. Scherer) and in the evening he was the guest of Dr. Frederick Lynch. The first five days of Passion Week were given entirely to lecturing at Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut) where he gave four scientific lectures to large audiences. On Good Friday he delivered a religious address on The Cross of Christ and the Reconciliation of the Nations. Over Easter he was the guest of the family of the General Secretary of the Federal Council at Mountain Lakes (New Jersey).

On the evening of Easter Monday he gave a lantern lecture in the Princeton Theological Seminary on the excavations at Ephesus, and on 2nd April he departed for **Boston** where he was the guest of the General Secretary of the World Conference for Faith and Order, Mr. Ralph W. Brown. He spoke first on Ephesus in the Boston City Club before a circle of members of the Club and of the citizens of Boston, then he gave two lectures at Boston University. In Cambridge on the invitation of the Theological Faculty of Harvard University he spoke of Oecumenical Co-operation in New Testament research. In a farewell luncheon given by the Boston University he had again an opportunity to speak of the religious situation and the churches in Germany. While at Boston he was able also to see the highly interesting and well-organised Bureau of the Faith and Order Movement which continues its comprehensive and valuable work under the leadership of Mr. Ralph W. Brown. At that time we were deeply impressed by the passing away of Bishop Charles Brent, to whose kindness and piety Dr. Deissmann had an opportunity of paying a tribute in his Good Friday address at Yale.

From the 5th to the 8th of April he was the guest of the University of **Chicago,** where he gave three lectures and delivered one sermon in the new and wonderful University Church. He also came into close touch with the Chicago Theological Seminary which is closely connected in its work with the University and where some of his pupils are working.

He left Chicago for Oberlin College in **Oberlin** (Ohio), where he spent a fortnight. He delivered the six Haskell Lectures and a series of five lantern lectures on the excavation in Ephesus as well as a religious address to the students and a special lecture on Paul to the theological students. He was almost daily the guest and speaker at the different clubs or with persons of authority in the College.

On the 20th April, Dean Kelso took him to Wooster (Ohio) where he had undertaken to deliver a lecture, a sermon and an academical morning service.

On the 24th April the leaders of the Federal Council in New York, gave him a farewell luncheon at the Aldine Club, and he delivered an address in the "Biblical Seminary."

Already on the 8th June, 1928, a conference of the **Russian Orthodox and Protestant Theologians** had been held in Paris, under the leadership of Professor Wilfred Monod. This Conference also met this year on the 5th June, 1929, again under the leadership of Professor Monod, who prepared the Conference with our fellow-member, Professor and Archpriest Sergius Boulgakoff (Paris). The Conference dealt, therefore, with the question of ministry in the Church on the basis of the address of Professor Boulgakoff at Lausanne.

From the present situation of Christendom it is evident that we must see in our Commission two main tasks made ever clearer for the Oecumenical Theological Co-operation; the co-operation between the Eastern and the Western Churches and the co-operation between the Anglican Church on one hand, and the Lutheran and Reformed Churches on the other hand. The above-mentioned conferences at Paris served to solve the first problem, and there is also the **Eastern-Western Conference** of Theologians to be held at Novi Sad in the beginning of August, 1929, a special report of which will be given in the end.

For the solution of the second problems two Conferences of British and German Theologians have been held, one at Canterbury, 1927, and the other at the Wartburg, 1926, full reports of which have already been given.

During the year the **Selwyn Conference** which was held at Cambridge from the 18th to the 22nd June, 1929, under the leadership of the Master of Selwyn College, Canon G. E. Newsom, served to bring a better understanding between the Anglican and Lutheran Churches. The list of British members includes only theologians from the Church of England: the Bishop of Middleton, Rev. Dean Bate, Rev. Canon Quick, Rev. Dr. Elliott Binns, Rev. H. D. Fendick, Rev. L. S. Hunter, Rev. Dr. Bouquet, Mr. C. H. E. Smyth, Rev. F. S. Marsh, Rev. A. C. Blyth, Rev. J. S. Boys-Smith, and the leader of the Conference Rev. Canon G. E. Newsom.

Among the Continental guests our fellow-member of the Commission, Professor Dr. Arseniew (Königsberg) represented Orthodox Christianity, while all the other names belong to Baltic Lutheranism: Professor Dr. Aulèn (Lund), Professor Dr. Brilioth (Lund), Professor Dr. Runestam (Uppsala), Pastor Dr. Brodersen (Denmark), Dr. Lehtonen (Finland), Pastor Dr. Selmer (Norway), Pastor Dr. Askeland (Norway), Pastor Dr. Rumba (Latvia, Lettland), Pastor Dr. Sandegren (Uppsala), Dr. Pleijel (Lund), Pastor Dr. Neiiendam (Denmark).

The general subjects of the Conference, "The Church," was divided into four parts:

1. The present position of the Church.
   (a) In relation to the Nation and State;
   (b) in relation to other religious bodies. First of all the position in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Lettland and Estland was examined, and then also the position of the Anglican Church.
2. A historical review.
   (a) The Early Church;
   (b) The Reformation.
3. The Problems.
   (a) Authority and Freedom;
   (b) The Prophetic and the Priestly Office of the Church.
4. The Evangelical and the Catholic idea of the Church.

All these main points were dealt with in short, concise reports followed by discussions. It was here, naturally, that the main differences were made particulary clear; on the one hand the Anglican idea of the Church in close agreement with Erasmus, on the other hand the Lutheran conception. It is always the main task of these Conferences not to efface the historical differences between these church bodies, but to bring them out in all their characteristics. It is here that we find the great value of these Conferences, just in these discussions. For both sides the Selwyn Conference signified great progress. "We Lutherans," wrote one of the members, "have come to understand better the historical development of Anglicanism, and the Anglicans, as they themselves said, have discovered Luther." Thus it has again been shown that it is just such small Conferences which are in the best position to construct bridges between the churches and not the mass Conferences. It was also made clear that the conflict between the old and modern theology, and the secularisation of culture which has become so strong in all countries especially since the war were difficulties common to all the churches represented.

Just as the Conference of British and German Theologians has met for a second time so also this **British and Northern Conference** shall meet again probably in 1931 in Sweden. The Continental members of the Selwyn Conference had also the opportunity to be present from the 13th to the 17th June at the British Conference of the World Alliance at Newcastle-on-Tyne and before returning they were the guests of the Alliance for several days at London.

The Conference of British and German Theologians, in accordance with a resolution passed at Eisenach, has concentrated on the preparation of a **book on Christ,** which shall appear in 1930 in an English and German edition.

The majority of the members of the Commission have also had opportunities during the year for small but useful work:

scientific expositions, advice from scholars for journeys of research and study and from students on studies in foreign countries, the establishing of personal relations, hospitality, etc. Such services were willingly given by us, and also for theologians from those churches which do not take part in the World Conference on Life and Work. In one single case one activity has been refused by us: the Chairman has been requested by a private scholar to collect within a definite short period the opinions of all theological faculties on the historical date of Easter. Any attempt to fulfill such a wish would undoubtedly come to an early disaster on the extraordinary great scientific and technical difficulties.

In Prague, at the request of the Chairman, it was decided to appoint a Vice-Chairman of the Commission and this position was entrusted to Professor Dr. Martin Dibelius. With the increasing work of the Commission this measure has proved its value, and means considerable relief for the Chairman. Dr. Dibelius with a great deal of hard work has made excellent arrangements with Bishop Irenaeus for the Eastern-Western Conference of Theologians at Novi Sad. The Commission is very grateful to both gentlemen for their work.

As in previous years the co-operation of the Commission with the Central Bureau of Church Relief at Geneva under the leadership of its member Dr. Adolf Keller, was very happy. We are especially thankful to the Centre for its financial help towards the travelling expenses to the Conferences.

The First Eastern-Western Conference of Theologians was held from August 3rd to 10th, 1929, at the Bishop's Palace, in Novi Sad, Jugo Slavia. The Chairman was Bishop Irenaeus of Novi Sad, and Professor Martin Dibelius, Heidelberg was Vice-Chairman. In addition to these gentlemen those who took part were: Professor Franz Bednar, Prag; Professor Serge Besobrasoff, Russian Theological Institute, Paris; Professor Karl Beth, Vienna; Professor P. Bratsiotis, Athens; Professor Henri Clavier, Montpellier; Professor C. H. Dodd, Mansfield College, Oxford; Professor Nikolai Glubokowsky, Sofia, late of St. Petersburg; Privatdozent Wilhelm Michaelis, Berlin; Professor Karl Ludwig Schmidt, editor of the "Theologischen Blätter," Jena.

The subject of the Conference was the Epistle to the Philippians.

The Conference was rich in instruction for its members, and afforded valuable information on the problems of method in theological work. That this oecumenical co-operation was conducted in brotherly fellowship, and that the week in Novi Sad served to establish friendly relations between theologians of different confessions and nations, is due in particular to the accomplishment of Bishop Irenaeus who knew how to make the Conference a real fellowship.

On Sunday, August 3rd, the members of the Conference attended the Pontifical Mass celebrated by Bishop Irenaeus at the Cathedral of Novi Sad. An official reception at the Bishop's Palace, and a banquet arranged by the city, formed the social side of the Conference. A steamship trip to Kamenica, a visit to the residence of the Serbian Patriarch in Karlovice and the inspection of the cloisters Krusedol and Boetschin brought the members of the Conference into touch with the most significant centres of Church life.

The Commission expressed its deep gratefulness to Bishop Irenaeus, to the Mayor of Novi Sad, Dr. Borota, and to the Archimandrites of the cloisters of Krusedol and Boetschin for the liberal hospitality shown to the Conference.

A more detailed report of the Conference by a member of the Conference Professor Karl Ludwig Schmidt will appear in the November number of the "Theologische Blätter."

Dr. Deissmann, Chairman.

The Commission on Co-ordination With Other Organisations.

The Commission has held three meetings during the year, one in London on May 22nd, another at Eisenach on September 3rd, and a third at Eisenach on September 4th.

Having been granted an extension of its powers by vote of the Executive Committee on September 3rd, the Commission included as a part of its task a discussion of the question of a more complete organisation of the Life and Work movement.

This report is printed as from the Commission and comes before the Continuation Committee for consideration in the form of the Minutes adopted by the Commission.

A thorough consideration has been given by the Commission to the question of the work being done and the development of the plans of the Stockholm movement. Up to the present the organisation has developed gradually, but now the new problems constantly presenting themselves indicate that the time has come for the Stockholm movement to establish itself as a permanent organisation.

Therefore, this Commission recommend that the name, Continuation Committee of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, be changed to **The Universal Christian Council for Life and Work.**

It is further unanimously recommended by the Commission that there be appointed by the Continuation Committee a Sub-Committee to be composed of the present members of the Commission on Co-Ordination with Other Organisations, and in addition Prof. D. Titius, Pastor E. Gounelle, Prof. Dr. Hinderer, Dr. Erich Stange, Dr. Thélin, Dr. Simons, Bishop of Lichfield, and Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

1. To study, formulate and report to the Continuation Committee a plan for unifying the administration and the offices of the organisation, together with the Institute and Bureau of

Research, taking into consideration the possibility of establishing a central headquarters for all the work at Geneva.

2. To recommend the necessary consequent changes in the constitution of the Continuation and the Executive Committees.

3. To suggest a plan for the creation of a Secretariat with a General Secretary and such department and departmental heads as may be necessary for carrying out the purpose of the organisation and making more effective its work.

4. To recommend a budget and suggest ways and means for securing the money necessary to make effective the plans of the Council.

5. Further, to consider the whole question of re-organisation and to recommend such actions as will make the new Council fully representative of all the Churches and efficient in performing the work committed to its care.

6. To make a complete report to the meeting of the Continuation Committee to be held in 1930, so that the plan may be put into operation as soon thereafter as possible.

7. In the meantime, the Commission strongly urges that the present arrangements be continued and that the Continuation Committee expresses its warm appreciation of the services being rendered by the Secretaries and other members of the staff, and asks for as complete co-operation as can be given in order that the work may be carried on until the complete re-organisation under this plan be perfected and becomes operative.

Co-operation with Faith and Order.

Further, it is recommended that it is the sense of this Commission that the friendly relationship now existing between the Faith and Order and Life and Work movements be continued, and while it is the judgment of this Commission that no effort should be made to co-ordinate the two Committees, every practicable effort should be made to secure such co-operation as will save time and expense and will further the aims of both organisations.

It was voted that we recommend to the Continuation Committee of Faith and Order and Life and Work that the General Secretaries co-operate in arranging the Committee Meetings in such a way as will best secure the attendance of members at the times and places agreed upon, i.e., that as far as possible the two Committees meet, if not in the same city at least in places near enough to each other, and giving due consideration to dates, so that members will be saved the time necessary for needless journeys, and thus can more easily attend both meetings.

It was agreed to request the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, when arranging international conferences, to consult with the General Secretaries of Faith and Order and of Life and Work so that the three groups may fit their plans in with each other.

Co-operation with the Orthodox Church.

It was voted that the following Committee be appointed to confer with the representatives of the Eastern Orthodox Church here present regarding ways and means of bringing about a more complete co-operation in the Stockholm Move-

ment, and also regarding the plans for deepening an interest in the ecumenical work of the churches represented:—

The Bishop of Chichester.
Dr. Adolf Deissmann.
Dr. Arthur J. Brown.
Dr. Herman Neander.
Dr. Adolf Keller.
Prof. Mihalcescu.
Archbishop Germanos.
Prof. H. Alivisatos.
Bishop Ireneus, of Novi Sad.
Dr. Visser t'Hooft.

Finance.

In regard to a joint financial appeal, it was agreed that it is desirable to leave each country free to follow its own method of raising its own funds, but the Commission recommend that, should occasion arise where it seems desirable to make an international joint appeal, the matter be referred to the Finance Committee. This whole question, being one which relates to fiscal affairs, must be considered together with the church problems in the countries involved.

Co-operation with Other Organisations.

It was **voted** that the Commision approve the efforts now being made by the Institute and Bureau of Research to co-operate fully with the Y.W.C.A., the Y.M.C.A., the International Missionary Council, Diakonia, the Central Bureau for Inter-Church Aid and the World Student Christian Federation, and that the Committee provide in the plans for reorganisation for the appointment of officially elected delegates for these organisations, and recommends that the Continuation Committee endorse the plan of the Institute and Bureau of Research to take offices in a house with these other organisations provided the additional funds necessary can be secured, thus bringing as many as possible of the Christian Work Agencies centred in Geneva under one roof.

Respectfully submitted:

His Grace Archbishop Germanos, Chairman.
Prof. Stefan Zankow.
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
D. Dr. H. Kapler.
Rev. Paul Sandegren.
Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.
Prof. Adolf Deissmann.
Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.
Dr. Adolf Keller.
Dr. A. E. Garvie.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Secretary.

International Christian Press Commission.

The International Christian Press Commission has continued its work during last year in the same manner as heretofore.

The **News Service** was extended. Its object is, in the first place, the circulation of such matter as has to do with the continuation of the work of the Stockholm Conference and its Commissions. At the same time the News Service was

extended on particular occasions to related movements: Regional Conferences of the "World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches," Lausanne Conference (Death of Bishop Brent), General Meeting of the Reformed World Alliance and Second Lutheran World Convention.

Also a regular **Article Service** was carried through. Every month an "**ecumenical letter**" is sent out, the object of which is to promote the knowledge of foreign church life and thus, at the same time, the ecumenical movement as a whole. The organisation appears to meet a strongly felt need. The "ecumenical letters" have been accorded an altogether favourable reception. Up to the present the following "letters" have been circulated:—"Letter from France," by M. le Pasteur J. Jézéquel; "Letter from America," by Dr. F. Lynch; "Letter from Holland," by Prof. Dr. Aalders; "Letter from Switzerland," by Pastor A. Müller; "Letter from England," by Canon Partridge; "Letter from Czecho-Slovakia," by Prof. Dr. Zilka, and others. The young churches from the mission fields were represented by the "Letter from China," by Frank Rawlinson; the Youth Movement by a "Letter from the Balkans" on the Youth Question in the Balkan Orthodox Churches, by Dr. Visser t'Hooft. Further "Letters" are in course of preparation, i.e., from Germany by Prof. D. Hinderer, from the Greek Orthodox world by Prof. Zankow, from Scotland by Rev. J. Hamilton, from Sweden by Dr. von Engström, and others.

The object of the letters is to awaken understanding of what is individual in the churches of other countries, to help to remove prejudices which stand in the way of the rapprochement of the churches, and thus create a perhaps not unessential prerequisite for the co-operation of the Christian churches. The letters, as regards their contents and the way in which they are written, are addressed mainly to the great mass of church people in order to win over the members of the communions themselves (who are largely still ignorant of the Stockholm work), to the unity movement.

The Ecumenical Journal Archive and the Ecumenical Library, with regard to which a report was presented last year, are being systematically developed.

The discussion regarding the setting up of **four Press Centres** in the four main Sections of the Stockholm Conference decided upon last year by the Press Commission with the assent of the Continuation Committee led to the result that the American Federal Council through the friendly medium of Dr. Lynch, declared its readiness to assume the functions of an authorised American agency of the International Christian Press Commission. For the Continent of Europe a new centre has been set up at the bureau of the International Christian Press Commission (Berlin-Steglitz, Beymestr, 8). For the Greek Orthodox world Professor Zankow has undertaken the establishment of an Eastern Press centre. The negotiations

regarding the establishment of the British Press Bureau have led to concrete proposals which are at present being followed up. The negotiations have, however, not yet concluded. The established Press centres exchange their Press material among themselves and circulate it within their territories in a form suitable for the Press of their countries.

In accordance with a suggestion of the International Christian Press Conference in Cologne, the Press Commission devotes special attention to the organisation of Regional Conferences. As the first of such Regional Conferences, a meeting of Christian editors from **Belgium, Germany, France, Holland, Austria** and **Switzerland** was prepared (Basel 21-23 August, 1929). As speakers on the principal subject (''Tasks and Needs of the Christian Press'') the following were secured: —Pastor A. Bach (Colmar), Professor D. F. W. Grosheide (Amsterdam), Pastor E. Hoyois (Brussels), Pastor A. Monod (Paris), Pastor A. Müller (Zürich), Canon Partridge (London), Pastor D. Studemund (Schwerin), Pastor F. Ulrich (Graz). The list of speakers on ''Ways and Means towards a closer Co-operation of Christian countries,'' the second subject of discussion, includes among others, the following names:—General Secretary Le Bret (Paris), Pastor Fischer, Thening (Upper Austria), Professor Dr. A. Hinderer (Berlin), Pastor E. Marion, St. Livres (Vaud), Prof. D. A. van Veldhuizen, Groningen (Holland). In the discussion of the third subject ''How does the Daily Press stand in regard to the question of Christianity and the tasks of workers for Stockholm,'' the following, among others, promised to take part:— Pastor Bronner (Colmar), Pastor Fischer, Thening (Upper Austria, Editor Günzler (Stuttgart), Pastor J. J. Meyer, (Enkhuizen, Holland), Pastor C. A. Scheuer (Erstein).

In conjunction with the **World Young Men's Christian Association,** the International Press Commission issued an invitation to a subsequent **special meeting for Editors of Christian Youth Papers,** the general subject for which was **''Youth and its religious education by the Press.''** Speakers: Pastor V. Müller (Gütersloh) and Pasteur A. Vincent (Lausanne).

A new branch of work of the Press Commission is the initiating of **broadcasting** work. At its last meeting in Prague the Continuation Committee received a motion by Konsistorialrat Christiansen of Kiel proposing an international Christian collaboration in the field of broadcasting. The Continuation Committee referred the motion to the Press Commission to be further followed up, and the President of the Commission reported hereon at the session of the Commission on the 5th September, 1928, at Prague. It was decided to appoint a subcommittee which should examine all preliminary questions. The Committee, which has the character of a study commission, consists, up to the present, of the following members:—Prof.

Dr. Hinderer as convener, M. Perplet (Paris), Prof. Dr. van Veldhuizen (Holland), M. Senaud (Geneva), Konsistorialrat Christiansen (Kiel), Mr. Thomson (Edinburgh). As representative of the Religious Advisory Committee of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Stobart has promised his kind collaboration. As American representative, Mr. Goodman, Radio Secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and Secretary of the Committee on the Religious Radio of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, has been asked to co-operate. The Commission has commenced its work by sending out questionnaires in order to clear up the preliminary questions.

After the preliminary work is finished, the Radio Committee of the Press Commission will report on the results of its enquiries and, on the basis of its studies, submit practical proposals for the co-operation of the churches in the field of broadcasting.

Prof. Dr. Theol. A. Hinderer.

Youth Commission.

1. The Policy of the Commission.

The new impulses which the meeting of the Continuation Committee at Prague gave to the work of the Youth Commission have begun to bear fruit. It is the purpose of this report to show that the Commission is gradually making a place for itself among international and oecumenical agencies interested in youth. The Commission is grateful for the amount of time and work given to it by its officers and members, but since they are all engaged in the work of other organisations they can only give a limited share of their energies to this particular work. It is however evident that the task of bringing youth face to face with the ideals and objectives of the Life and Work movement, and of bridging the gulf which too often exists between youth and the churches, is so great, that it can only be undertaken in a more thorough manner, if special resources in men and money are made available for its execution. The existing youth movements can only cover a part of this immense field and are naturally so much occupied in serving their own constituency, that the needs of large groups of youth which do not belong to these movements are not being met.

In this situation the Youth Commission must find methods of co-operating more closely with the organisations engaged in similar work and concentrate on these tasks which are definitely within its own field. For this purpose we earnestly recommend:—

1. That a co-ordination committee be formed of representatives of church young peoples' societies, which require international federation, and to which the Youth Commission will need to address its efforts, of world organisations interested in youth such as the World Alliance for Promoting Friendship through the Churches, the Life and Work movement, the Faith and Order move-

ment (if it forms a special Commission on relations with youth) the World's Y.W.C.A., the World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s, and the World Student Christian Federation. It is proposed that this group would consist of not more than two representatives of each world movement. Such a Committee would avoid overlapping, divide responsibilities, and increase the effectiveness of Christian word for youth.

2. That in order that the Stockholm Youth Commission should do its share in the great task, the Continuation Committee earnestly consider the possibility of appointing a full time secretary of the Youth Commission as soon as possible.

2. Report on "Youth and the Church."

The report on Youth and the Church which was prepared for the Prague meeting has since been published in two editions, one in England and one in Germany. A good many favourable comments as to its contents have come to the attention of the Commission. The sale of the German edition has been specially encouraging. It was shown that there was an interest in publications which give a world-wide picture of the relation of youth to the church, and it is a matter for future consideration whether similar publications, very carefully prepared with the co-operation of men of all continents, confessions and denominations, should not be brought out in the course of the coming years. Such a book could give a survey of the various approaches which the churches are making to the problem of religious education of the young and thus help in facilitating the process of exchange of thought and experience between church leaders on this important point.

3. Conference on Youth in the Eastern-Orthodox Churches.

One of the most important plans worked out at the Prague meeting, was the one to call a conference of church leaders and other persons particularly interested in youth in the orthodox area to discuss the educational activities of the Church and to consider the problems arising out of the present alienation of youth from the Church. A Committee was formed consisting of the following:—Prof. Zankow (Sofia), Prof. Alivisatos (Athens), Miss Iliescu (Bucarest), Prof. Zenkovsky (Paris), Bishop Ireneus Georgevitch (Karlovei), Mr. H. L. Henriod (Geneva), Dr. W. A. Visser t'Hooft (Geneva).

The Secretary of the Youth Commission visited most of the countries concerned to discuss the plan with authorities of the Orthodox Church and leaders of youth. It was found that there is a deep interest in this project since the situation of youth in these countries makes courageous and energetic action on the part of the Christian leaders imperative and since common planning will facilitate such action considerably. The Conference will be held, it is hoped, under the joint auspices of the Youth Commission of Life and Work, and of the World Alliance for Promoting Friendship. It would not be an official conference of the Churches but rather a meeting of leaders in the work of the Church for youth for the purpose of development of this work and of enlisting more fully the ser-

vices of youth in the cause of the Churches, and of the Movements for Life and Work and the World Alliance of the Churches.

The Metropolitan of Salonica has suggested that the Conference should take place at Salonica, and this suggestion has met with general approval in the other nations concerned. It is proposed that it will meet in October, 1930, in order that the next year may be used for careful preparation by the exchange of reports and the meetings of national groups. A special book is now being prepared which will contain contributions from Orthodox and Western leaders of youth on the questions which will come up for discussion such as—The impact of Western life and thought upon youth in Orthodox lands; Religious education in the church, the school, the family; Social tasks of youth; Moral education of youth, etc., etc.

This conference may be looked upon as the first of a series of conferences which may be organised in various parts of the world where the problem of the relationship of youth to the Church is particularly difficult and where Church leaders are willing to help each other in solving it more adequately.

4. Helping Youth in Understanding the Bearing of Science upon Religion.

As a result of a memorandum submitted to the Youth Commission by Prof. Dr. Kohnstamm, the Youth Commission decided at Prague to gather a small group of scientists and padagogues to consider what might be done through literature and other means to help youth in understanding the relationships of science and religion as they appear to the Christian men of science to-day. An attempt was made to gather this group in May of this year, but an unexpected chain of circumstances made it impossible to get those men together at the same time who had been chosen for the task. In the meantime the study conference of Christian world movements which met at Geneva in July, has proposed the formation of a consultative group on all questions of research. The Youth Commission proposes to excute this particular plan as soon as it has been discussed by this group. It would, however, express the hope that this particular line of work will continue to be considered as belonging to the realm of our Commission. At the same time we would appreciate co-operation on this point with the Theological Commission and other agencies dealing more specially with the questions of science and religion.

5. Stockholm Conference for Youth.

There has come to the Commission a very definite demand, supported by Christian leaders of youth and by Church leaders, that the Commission should organise a large conference for young people which would aim at interesting Christian youth of many nations in the oecumenical ideal and in particular in the objectives of the Stockholm movement. The proposers

feel that there are so many signs of a rising tide of interest in closer acquaintance and co-operation between the Churches among younger people, that such a conference would meet with a wide response.

The Commission would endorse this proposal wholeheartedly. It feels that nothing could be more timely in serving the cause of Stockholm among youth. It is, however, a matter which could undoubtedly be organised best by the Co-ordination Committee already proposed rather than by any one organisation working independently from the others. The Commission would be glad to have the provisional approval of the Continuation Committee on this line of action.

6. National Conferences.

The Youth Commission has learned with great pleasure of two national youth conferences held to promote the vision and ideals of our Stockholm movement. One was held under the auspices of Copec at Croydon (England) in October, 1928, attended by approximately 600 delegates from England and Scotland. Addresses were made by H.R.H. the Duke of York and eminent church leaders on subjects such as Education, Sex, Recreation, Industry, Crime, all viewed from the point of view of youth. A comprehensive report of the Conference has been published.

In France a group of young men and women has been organised by the delegates to one of the Christian Social Congresses and at the last Congress in Paris this youth group arranged a day of special studies for youth. It also collaborates in publishing a new journal called "L'Avant Garde," which has for its object to propagate the principles of social Christianity.

In the light of these encouraging efforts the Youth Commission earnestly recommends that similar national or regional conferences be held in as many countries or regions as possible, deeming that such group meetings are the essential preparation for the World Youth Conference proposed above. Officers and members of the Commission will be glad to help in organising such gatherings wherever possible.

7. Study Week in Geneva.

The Commission proposes that a **"Study Week"** be arranged with the co-operation of the Stockholm Institute, for an international group of young people and that it be held in Geneva at the time of the Annual Meeting of the I.L.O., Spring, 1930.

That its programme includes a series of lectures, the attendance of meetings of the I.L.O. and an interpretation taken of their meaning, seminaries or discussion groups and visits to local institutions or international organisations which are furthering the aim of Stockholm in their respective fields.

It is proposed that the countries and Sections composing the Life and Work movement be responsible for the choice of the delegates (men and women under 30 years of age) and their expenses.

It is proposed that other Christian Youth Organisations be invited to send delegates to the "Study Week."

8. Officers of the Commission.

The Chairman, Miss Lucy Gardner, has expressed the desire to retire from office, owing to conditions of health. The Commission desires to put on record their appreciation of the inspiration which she has given to its work and the untiring services which she has rendered. Because of added functions as Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, Dr. t'Hooft would like to be relieved of part of the secretarial work. The Commission proposes that Dr. G. F. Barbour, of Scotland, be elected Chairman and Rev. Charles Guillon, of France, joint Secretary.

INSTITUTE COMMISSION.

In the course of the year the Commission of the Institute has held two meetings, one in April at Geneva, and the other at Eisenach. The report by the General Secretary of the Institute which has been submitted to the Committee shews the aims and objects of the Commission.

The Commission has expressed the wish that a draft containing the principal recommendations arrived at be submitted to this Committee.

(1) Composition of the Commission.

The Commission recommends that the following new appointments be confirmed by the Continuation Committee:—

The Metropolitan of Thyateira, Germanos.
Professor A. Philip, France.
An American Representative to be named by Dr. Tippy.

These members have been co-opted in order to complete the representation of the different Sections.

(2) Report of the General Secretary—Dr. Keller.

The Commission has taken note of the report of the General Secretary; it has discussed it thoroughly and submits it to the Continuation Committee for information.

(3) Report of the German Collaborator—Dr. Schoenfeld.

The Commission received several reports from Dr. Schoenfeld on the research work undertaken in accordance with the plan of work adopted by the Commission.

The Commission of the Institute makes the following recommendations to the Executive Committee:—

1. In accordance with the resolution taken at Prague the Commission submits the report on the **Welfare of Seamen.** It recommends that the report be placed by the Continuation Committee before the International Labour Conference to be held in the Autumn of this year, to continue the study of the question on the basis of results of this Conference, and to place the report before the Seamen's Missions and the Churches with specific recommendation as to the continuance of the work.

2. The Commission at its meeting in April resolved that the Institute undertakes studies on the problem of **unemployment,** and the tasks resulting from it for the churches. On the basis of the preliminary report it recommends that investigations into the problem of unemployment be continued for the coal industry and extended to include the textile industry. A final report will be submitted to the Commission in the Spring of next year and should serve as a basis for recommendation in view of a concerted international action of the churches.

3. After consideration of the first preliminary report on the possibilities of studying the question of **international debts,** the Commission recommends that the General Secretary of the Institute be asked to prepare a concrete plan of work for the next meeting of the Commission. This plan should be worked out with the advice of competent experts. The Carnegie Foundation should be approached with a view, either to carrying on itself, or facilitating, the preparations for a complete study of the problem of international debts.

4. The Commission urges that the Churches send other **collaborators** to the Institute. Otherwise the carrying on of research work on a large scale and the preparation of action on the part of the churches will be greatly hampered. Thus the decision of the Commission to study the housing problem could not be carried out. It further recommends that the exchange of research workers between the various churches and countries be stimulated as much as possible.

5. (a) The Commission recommends that for each country and church represented in the Stockholm movement, whose language is not one of the international languages, one or more correspondents should be named who would give information to the Institute in English, French or German, on the social work of their respective churches.

(b) The Commission recommends that competent persons should be formally designated to keep in touch with the social work and movements in chosen countries and churches. In this way an exchange of experience in the social work of the churches would be secured and the Institute effectively helped in this task.

(4) Relations between Churches and Labour.

The Commission has taken note of the report of the Committee on Church and Labour. It has approved it, and urgently recommends to the Committee to secure the carrying out of various measures taken, especially the organisation of International Labour Weeks.

(5) Conference of Experts.

In conjunction with the preparation of an international labour Week a conference of experts of the social service departments of the churches is likewise proposed.

The proposed budget, owing to the two conferences being held together, will permit of the greatest possible economy.

(6) Relations between the Social Service Departments of the International Organisations.

The Commission has taken note of the conclusions reached at a conference held at Geneva in July, between the social service departments of international organisations such as the International Missionary Council, the World Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. and possibly other organisations.

The Commission recommends that the project drawn up by this conference be adopted, while indicating that in so far as the Stockholm movement is concerned, it would be willing to enter into an even closer co-operation.

(7) Collaboration with Scientists.

After having heard the report of Prälat Schoell, the Commission recommends that the churches establish national groups and study weeks, in which closer contact between church representatives and scientists can be developed. The experiences gained in Germany in this respect are very encouraging and the situation is on the whole favourable.

In this respect the Commission thinks it useful to continue the enquiry undertaken on the action and projects of the churches to this end.

(8) Credit Association.

The Commission has taken note of the fruitful efforts of the Central Bureau in view of establishing an international Credit Association for Protestant churches and institutions. It urgently recommends that this initiative be encouraged by the Committee in the course of this year.

(9) Propaganda.

The Commission thinks it useful to draw the attention of the Committee to the necessity of studying how the ideals and work of the Stockholm movement can best be made known either by publications or by lectures. In particular it seems possible to obtain the collaboration of various movements such as the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., The Friends of Stockholm, etc.,

and to secure the participation of their secretaries and members in these campaigns.

(10) The Oecumenical House.

The Commission has taken note of the negotiations that have taken place at Geneva in view of securing a centre for the various international Christian organisations.

The project appears to be on the verge of realisation and the Commission calls the attention of the Committee to this. The Institute which has but small quarters could be transferred to this new building.

It is recommended that the secretariats of other international organisations consider the possibility of making use of this centre.

(11) Calendar Reform.

The Commission has taken note of the results of the work of the Consultative Commission of the League of Nations in regard to the reform of the Calendar.

It is of opinion that the reform itself does not come within its scope, and that only the fixing of the date of Easter is of direct interest to the churches. It recommends not to enter into a detailed examination of the various projects and is of opinion that it suffices that the churches enter into contact with the national committees to be established and that the Committee states its opinion on the fixing of the date of Easter as the 2nd Sunday in April.

It would be useful to see that the churches get an adequate representation on the International Commission.

(12) Budget.

The Commission has drawn up the Budget of the Institute for the fiscal year 1929-30, which will be submitted by the Finance Committee of the Continuation Committee.

REPORTS FROM SECTIONS.

The Orthodox Section, by Archbishop Germanos.

In all parts of the Orthodox Church keen desire for co-operation exists, but we must undertake greater propaganda, and for this we need an Organiser of our movement in the East, whom from time to time could visit the different countries to stimulate interest in our work. We must have national groups in the different autocephalus churches inspired by Stockholm ideals. Owing to the loose bond which binds the autocephalous churches together we should aim at the formation of a league, which would exercise a great influence in all the parts of the Orthodox Church.

Since last year not very much has been done. I mean we lack a real organisation of the Orthodox Section. Each of the Orthodox Churches has a member on the Continuation Committee, but how many of these churches are represented at our meetings? The Patriarchate of Alexandria of which the

venerable head, the late Patriarch Photios was present at our Stockholm meetings, has not been represented here since 1925. This year the churches of Roumania and Greece are not represented. As the representative of the Oecumenical patriarchate I was appointed chairman of the Section and Archimandrite Julius Scriban as Secretary. Since 1925 I have had little correspondence with the Secretary. We need the right man for organising the Section, who has the will and the ability to undertake this work.

In the meeting of the Continuation Committee, on the proposal of Dr. Keller to appoint a Commission for the relations with the Eastern Churches, I expressed my opinion on the matter. I think it would be profitable to have such a permanent Committee owing to the circumstances in the East.

Regarding the autocephalous churches the circumstances at Constantinople are such that greater action by the patriarchate in all directions is not possible with regard to the relations of the patriarchate to the Orthodox Churches of other countries and especially to the Christian movements. Publicity is difficult and it is absolutely impossible to give addresses or to have meetings on topics relating to our Conference. Yet the patriarchate has never lacked the courage to send its representatives among you and show its interest.

I close in the hope that the other sister churches of the East will not turn a deaf ear when an appeal from the patriarchate comes and will support the organisation of the Section with a spirit of readiness and zeal.

Scotland, by The Rev. John Mansie, M.A.

I desire an opportunity of referring to the situation in Scotland at the present time. That situation has a close relation to the work of this Conference. On the 2nd of October, the two Presbyterian Churches, which together represent more than 90 per cent. of the Scottish population, are to be united into one Church of Scotland. It is the greatest event in our religious life since the Reformation. This re-united Church will have a unique position. It will be a national Church recognised by the State as the Church of Scotland. Yet it will be absolutely free from any vestige of State control. In the past, our divisions, which have been many, have not been due to differences of doctrine, they have been due to the interference of the State with the spiritual affairs of the Churches.

I do not say that "Stockholm" has affected the union, but one of the influences which have put heart into the movement for Union has been the quickening of the social conscience, a growing conviction that the Church in her divided state cannot exert her full power upon the social and economic life of our people.

One of the immediate results of this Union will be a for-

ward movement along two lines—a combined effort in the direction of personal evangelism and a more effective endeavour to deal with social conditions. Our organisation for this aggressive work is complete and already we have the fullest co-operation in dealing with social problems such as Gambling and Housing. It is certain that the Union of the Scottish Churches will produce increased efficiency and enthusiasm in such work as the Stockholm Continuation Committee exists to promote. We regard the Union as a great opportunity for making the Gospel a living force in the personal and national life of our people.

Britain, by Dr. A. E. Garvie.

Dr. Garvie, in the absence of the Bishop of Winchester, and acting as his deputy on behalf of the British Section, reported on the reorganisation which had taken place in order to bring the Stockholm movement into more direct relations to the churches represented. A Christian Social Council had been formed in England to focus the interests and efforts of the churches in social questions thus giving a permanent organisation for the Continuation Committee of the Copec movement. This council was in correspondence with bodies doing similar work in Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and it was hoped to form a Joint Committee of the four bodies, which would represent the British churches in the international movements and so afford a solid basis for Stockholm in the British Isles. Of this Committee the members of the Continuation Committee of Stockholm would be members, and any vacancies occurring among the British representatives would be filled up from this Committee to ensure as adequate a representation of the churches as possible. Of this Committee, acting as the British section of "Stockholm," Mr. Kirk was proposed as secretary, and the Continuation Committee was asked to recognise his appointment, and to place him as such on the Continuation Committee and its Executive. As soon as the reorganisation was completed the necessary steps would be taken to meet the full financial obligations of the British Section. In regard to the various resolutions passed at Prague, it had not been thought necessary to take any special action, beyond sending the several resolutions to the already existing organisations dealing with the matters involved. Dr. Garvie concluded by giving the assurance that the British Section would always endeavour to meet the demands made upon it to support and advance this international movement, while adding the caution that the Commission should recognise the limited resources at the command of the Continuation Committee, and should only bring forward such proposals as were imperative in the interests of the common work, and should not attempt to impose burdens such as the Sections would not be able to accept as necessary.

Continental Europe, by Dr. Kapler.

The German Church Federation has sought in every way to promote the Stockholm Movement, and provided the requisite funds. It has sent Dr. Schönfeld to Geneva as its permanent scientific collaborator. There is growth of interest in Germany in ecumenical questions. Some point out that the international situation in which Germany is kept ten years after the end of the world war, sets limits to its co-operation in the ecumenical movement. It is said that the task of the Stockholm Movement lies less in the direction of skilful propaganda than in the permeation of the commissions with the ecumenical idea. The accomplishment of practical work is more important than demonstrations. There is the danger of becoming involved in external activities. A closer co-operation of the ecumenical movement is desired in Germany, and their representatives have had frequent consultations in which a gratifying unanimity of will to joint work was in evidence.

With regard to the resolutions passed at Prague,

1. The **Disarmament Resolution** was communicated in October, 1928, by the German Church Federation to all the Church governments, and also to the Home and Foreign Offices. It was also duly published in the Press and widely discussed. Very diverse problems are here involved, particularly seeing that the German people live surrounded by nations which, since the end of the world war, have not disarmed, but have increased their armaments.

Several German authorities have published the Disarmament Resolution in their official church journals. The Supreme Church Council of Baden in pursuance of a resolution of the "Landessynod" sent a recommendation to the clergy on 2nd November, 1928, that on one of the Advent Sundays they should seek to bring before their congregations the idea of " peace between the nations."

2. The Church Committee has followed with attention the development of the fight against **alcohol** in legislation and has always supported to the best of its powers the efforts of the organisations working in this field, especially the " Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft zur Bekämpfung der Alkoholnot." It has addressed memorials to the Reichstag on the more important questions when the alcohol legislation was being debated and also published them in the Press. The Supreme Church Council in Karlsruhe communicated the Prague Resolution to the Government of the State of Baden with the request that it should use its influence with the Government of the Reich to the end that the representative of Germany in the League of Nations shall act in the spirit of this resolution. The Evangelical Provincial Church Council of Wiesbaden in 1928 supported a resolution adopted at the instance of the great inter-confessional Labour Federation in which a proposal was made for the incorporation in the League of Nations of an expert alcohol commission.

3. All German Churches are at one in the condemnation of **gambling**. Professional gambling, as also the public organisation of gambling, is forbidden in Germany. But in certain health resorts in the occupied territories, endeavours are being made to introduce gambling. The Evangelical Supreme Church Council in Karlsruhe has therefore brought the Prague Resolution to the notice of the State Government of Baden. The German Church Federation, in its memorial to the Home Office regarding the prevention of gambling, also presented the Prague Resolution. The Home Office replied that it had of late on many occasions been asked to sanction gambling enterprises in health and seaside resorts, but that it had not seen its way to consider any change in the existing regulations at present in force regarding the admission of gaming tables. Thus the danger of the introduction of gambling enterprises in Germany is, happily, for the time being removed.

With regard to other countries, Bishop Ostenfeld replied for **Denmark** that the Prague Resolutions were to be dealt with at the conference of bishops to take place in September, 1929. The disarmament question, like the alcohol question, was being much discussed and the pacifist pastors had proposed a memorial on disarmament. The gambling question is hardly of any importance.

The "Fédération Protestante de France" has as yet taken up no attitude in regard to the resolutions, as its leaders had first to submit the resolutions to the different synods in order to ascertain their attitude.

Bishop Irbe reports for the Evangelical Lutheran Church in **Lettland** that the disarmament question is without any importance for his small country; none of the many parties has desires for conquest, but "we arm because we must, not because we want to." The alcohol danger is not only discussed on a fixed Sunday every year in the churches, but is also continually combated. The re-introduction of the totalisator on the beach at Riga was prevented by Parliament.

Dr. Blau reports from **Poland** that the resolution regarding disarmament was printed in the religious and political Press. The fight against alcohol is carried on by religious and free associations.

Bishop Makkay of the Reformed Church of **Siebenbürgen**, declares that his minority church can take no successful action in the disarmament question. In the schools one day every year is devoted to the alcohol question, whilst the church publishes pamphlets against alcohol. In Siebenbürgen there is no occasion for taking action against gambling.

Dr. Adolf Küry of the old Catholic Church of **Switzerland** has communicated the resolutions to the old Catholic Bishops of the Continent; several religious papers have taken notice of them. He dealt with the disarmament question in a pastoral letter in Lent, 1929, entitled "The Churches and World Peace."

From **Czechoslovakia** the Church President, Dr. Wehrenfennig, reports that the authorities of the German Evangelical Church in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia have communicated the resolutions to the Communions with the request that they will make them known in a suitable manner and report in regard to any further action taken in this matter.

A report from **Sweden** states that through the amalgamation of the Swedish national organisation of Life and Work and the Swedish branch of the World Alliance a "Swedish Ecumenical Central Council" has been formed, to which the Church of Sweden, the three Swedish Free Churches and the Salvation Army send representatives. At the re-election of representatives of the Church of Sweden this year the election was made of some persons who are closely connected with Faith and Order, which is thus represented, if not officially, in the Swedish Ecumenical Central Council. The President is Archbishop Söderblom and the Secretary Dr. P. Sandegren (the latter is at the same time substitute for the Archbishop in the Continuation Committee of Life and Work).

The political and religious Press pays increasing attention to the Ecumenical movement. Much notice has been taken of a report on nationalism in school books.

At the Missionary Conference in Jerusalem three members of the Swedish Ecumenical Central Council were present. One result of the participation of Professor Dr. Aulén (Lund) of the British-German Theologians' Conference was an Anglo-Scandinavian Theologians' Conference.

By means of an annual general church collection, the Swedish Ecumenical Council is not only assured of a financial foundation, but the door is also opened for the dissemination of ecumenical ideas.

I am very grateful for these reports from individual churches of the Continental European group. I see in them a willingness for joint work in the different churches and the result of the resolutions of our meetings.

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